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BUSINESS NOTICES.

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of it will be a sufficient receipt.

Agents and others, in sending names, are requested to be very particular, and have each letter distinct. Give the name of the Post Office, the

County, and the State.

2 Orders are coming in daily for papers without the pay. No paper will be sent except the pay accompany the order. Funds may be sent at our risk, by mail, taking care to have the letter put in an envelope, and well sealed, directed, post paid, to the Publisher. Accounts are kept with each subscriber, and

when we receive money from him on his subscription, it is immediately passed to his credit.

The Agents will notice that we keep an account with each subscriber. Hence no account with each subscriber. Hence no account will be kept with the agents; and in transmitting moneys on which they are entitled to a commission, they will retain the amount of their commission, and, in all cases, forward the money with the names, so as to make the account even at each remittance. to make the account even at each remittance. 17 Agents and others who wish to send us fractional parts of a dollar, can now do so with-out increasing the postage, by remitting pre-paid post office stamps, which can now be obtained at any post office.

13 Agents or others having funds to forward are desired, if the amount be considerable, to pur-chase of some bank a draft on New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. Smaller amounts may be transmitted by mail, observing, when convenient, to send large bills on New England, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore banks. Do not send

Philadelphia, or Battimore banks. Do not send certificates of deposite.

S Any clergyman who will procure four subscribers, and send us eight dollars, may have a fifth copy gratis for one year.

J Mr. V. B. Palmer, at his newspaper agency, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, is duly authorized to procure advertisements for this newspaper.

this paper.

Within the last week we have received two or three requests to have the direction of papers changed, without informing us to what post office, county, or State, the papers have heretofore been Without these, we cannot change the direc-

We invite the attention of those who are remitting moneys to the publisher of this paper to the following table, showing the rate of dis-count on uncurrent money in this city. We earnestly hope that those who send money will en deavor to send such bank bills as are at the lowest

Washington, D. C.			-	Par.		
Baltimore -		-		Par.		
Philadelphia -				Par.		
New York city		-		Par		
New York State	-	-	-	3/4 P	er ct.	d
New England-		-		1/2	do.	
New Jersey -	-	-		3/4	do.	
Eastern Pennsylva	nia	-		3/4	do.	
Western Pennsylv			-	11/2	do.	
Maryland -	- 110		-	1/2	do.	
Virginia -	-	- 11	-	3/4	do.	
Western Virginia		-	-	11/2	do.	
Ohio	-	-	- 1	21/4	do.	
Indiana		-	-	21/4	do.	
Kentucky -			-	21/4	do.	
Tennessee -	-	-		31/2	do.	
Michigan -	-			3	do.	
Canada		-	-	5	do.	

THE NATIONAL ERA.

of the first production of the same with the part of the same with the same with the same with the part of the same with the part of the same with the same with the same with the part of the same with the part of the same with the part of the same with the same

election, and its probable position and policy henceforth.

From the Cayuga (N. Y.) New Era.

THE PAST-THE FUTURE. This article, written on the eve of the election will be read only after the result of that election shall be known. It is the most fit time for a review of the past, and an examination of the chances and duties of the future. Let us see

The pixty formed at Buffalo by the union of various bodies of me, harmonized by common bodies of me, harmonized by common dangers, hidded prod and proposes and common dangers, hidded prod and proposes and common dangers, hidded prod and proposes and common dangers, hidd prod and proposes and common dangers, hidd prod and proposes and common dangers, hidden the best forest political experiments. The base of me proposes are common dangers, hidden the proposes are common to the pr

G. BAILEY, JUN., EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; J. G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1848.

NO. 99.

laid broad and deep the sure foundations of our future triumph.

The future is all before us. The Platform which we have adopted will bring every friend of radical reform and progress into our party—it will drive every aristocrat and conservative into another, which must and will be organized under the next Administration, whether Cass or Taylor shall prove to be elected. We are henceforth the party of Reform and Progress—the

Taylor shall prove to be elected. We are hence-forth the party of Reform and Progress—the Free Democracy—free, because unfettered by Conservatism, and uncontrolled by the Slave Power. There can be but two parties, it is said; and hereafter those two will be the Radical and the Conservative. Need we ask which is des-tined to reversil in this country? the Conservative. Need we ask which is destined to prevail in this country?

On the 8th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1848, our work really begins. We have hitherto been eugaged in mere preparation—getting the materials together. Hereafter we shall go into the regular day labor of profitable production. Hereafter we shall build upon the constitution of the constitution of the country of the countr the foundations we have said, and no very long time will elapse before the Government of the

Since the Convention, there have been unlook

Since the Convention, there have been unlooked-for accessions to our ranks. The child which was born in August, has, in three months, grown to be a man. With one sinewy hand he lifts the old standard of Liberty from the dust where it lay trampled and blood-bedabbled, and holds it up streaming on the Northern blast, "torn, but flying," and with the other wielding the sword of

Reform, he has already struck the crest from the helm of Slavery, and beaten the mailed monster down upon his knees, raving still, but yielding as he raves. The vote which we throw in this election will be a glorious harvest for three months sowing. It will be double what human prudence thanks us to expect when we began and it will

sowing. It will be doubte what numan producted taught us to expect when we began, and it will be amply large enough to accomplish every purpose which we hoped to accomplish in this election, when the nomination was made. In this view, and this is the only common-sense view of the matter that can be taken, the result must be

for us a glorious victory. Many of our candidates may be defeated; but should they all fail,

should it prove even that we have not carried a single electoral vote in the Union, we shall still

have achieved a glorious victory, in the fact of having thrown a popular vote so immensely large, against both the slaveocratic nominees, Cass and Taylor, and in having thus, in spite of the

malice and the bitter opposition of our enemies, laid broad and deep the sure foundations of our

Van Buren had received so large a number of votes as to carry the election to the Honse of Representatives, they feared that Cass might succeed, and they would not consent to give him two

reform of the nineteenth century accomplished.

Cheerily on, then, my friends! Full of hope and courage for the future, cheerily on. The truth knows no defeat—the wrong cannot long

ed by the influence to which we have alluded, partly by the use of money in the hands of Customhouse and Post Office dependents, and the old conservative Bank aristocracy, and in part by the forces of a scaningly regular nomination. In this city, men voted for the Cass ticket, knowing that it could not be elected out of mere regard for regularity. The adopted citizens, who are wholly radical in sympathy, and have manifested it generally in acts, were in part influenced by this claim of regularity. A majority of them, however, as the votes in the 1st, 6th, 7th, and 8th wards indicate, were, on this occasion, unyieldingly true to Liberty.

From the Boston Chronotype.

coed, and they would not consent to give him two chances for an election.

That a large portion of the Democratic vote was given in this manner was evident from some circumstances of a general character, besides those particular ones, which, we doubt not, many of our readers could refer to as within their personal knowledge. The eleventh ward invariably gives a large Democratic majority; at this election it gives a majority for Taylor. The entire number of votes taken in this city at the present election is less than that taken in 1844, although such has been the increase of our population, that it ought to have been seven thousand greater. In this diminished number of votes, Taylor has yet a larger number of votes mow given for Value and Cass is smaller than the vote given in 1844 for Polk.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

THE VICTORY—THE STATE WON FOR FREEDOM!

Had a thunderbolt fallen upon both the prosent slevery parties, out of a clear sky, they could not be more thunderstruck than they are at the magnitude of the Free Soil vote in Massachusetts. And they are scarcely lees thunderstruck than they are at the magnitude of the Free Soil vote in Massachusetts. And they are scarcely lees thunderstruck than they are at the magnitude of the Free Soil vote in Massachusetts. And they are scarcely lees thunderstruck than they are at the magnitude of the Free Soil vote in Massachusetts. And they are scarcely lees thunderstruck than they are at the magnitude of the Free Soil vote in Massachusetts. And they are scarcely lees thunderstruck than they are at the magnitude of the Free Soil vote in Massachusetts. And they are scarcely lees thunderstruck than they are at the magnitude of the Free Soil vote in Massachusetts. And they are scarcely lees thunderstruck than they are at the magnitude of the Free Soil vote in Massachusetts. And they are scarcely lees thunderstruck than they are at the magnitude of the Free Soil vote in Massachusetts. And they are scarcely lees thunderstruck than they are at the magnitude of the Free Soil vote i THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

offices abolished—that the right of appointing all the local officers of the General Government of the local officers are to serve—that the public lands could be expended, and made free to all actual sattlers—that postage could be reduced to the lowest uniform rate practicable, and, indeed, that one general, wide-sweeping reform, more radical in its allarly the practice of the local officers of the general Government of the principle of Freedom in the Territories, and an actual three local does not be the principle of Freedom in the Territories, and a complete of the local officers of the General Government of the principle of Freedom in the Territories, and a complete the gravity of the votes of Massachus and could possibly be definitively and perpetually as the reception of the Convention that on the principle of Freedom in the Territories, and a control of the Shave power. It has considered the Convention that one of the territories and control of the Shave power. It has so disturbed the composition of the Democratic party from the Botton Republican. The opportance and districts which this country was ever earlies and control of the Shave power. It has so disturbed the composition of the Democratic party from the section, is what no man in its sense, whether in or out of our party, very believed for a moment. We knew at the Buffaco Convention that one of the territories, and traditions and control of the Shave power. It has so disturbed the composition of the Democratic party from the section of Taylorism. The opportance and administration of the Democratic party of the North, that it will compell to respect the territories, and traditions and control of the Shave power. It has so disturbed the composition of the Democratic party from the section of Taylorism. The proper p

At we week, it is uncertain related to the definition of the control of the contr

We had good reason also to believe that the colored voters of this State would array themselves under the banner of Free Soil, and would march with us boldly to a conflict with the Slave Power. But here we were destined to be disappointed. They went over in a body to the enemy of Free Soil, their own enemy. They deserted the ranks of that band who were their true friends, and asserted their rights, and allied themselves to their foes, and, with them, voted for the man who holds hundreds of human beings in Slavery. This was rather a damper to us, who were engaged in pro-moting a cause which had their interest and feel-ings at heart, which was intended to soften the rigors of servitude, until the slave States should voluntarily abolish their slavery institutions.

From the Portland (Me) Inquirer. FREE SOIL MEN, ADDRESS YOURSELVES TO THE WORK OF A COMPLETE ORGANIZA-TION.

You have no longer any doubt, if you have had any before, that you are a party, and are destined to become, before many years roll over your heads, the great party of the Union. In the late electhe great party of the Union. In the late elec-tion you have passed through the ordeal; you have been sifted and winnowed; and the result may well inspire you with the highest confidence for the future. You may well be proud of that noble host of good men and true, who, with the single motto, "God and the right," came up to do battle for Freedom; and you may well believe that the ranks of that host will still be swelled with many other "good men as ""." with many other "good men and true," who were with you in feeling, but joined the enemy under the lure of false flags. Let, then, the word be, now and ever, MARCH ON.

Immediately after the returns were received from the several wards in this city, the Free Soil Club determined, not merely to retain their old organization, but to hold their regular meetings every week. They did not begin too early. MISSION NOT ENDED

From the Philadelphia Republic.

From the Philadelphia Republic.

In one point of view we may regard the result as a victory for our cause. Taylor will owe his election to the solemn and oft-repeated declarations of his leading supporters at the North that he would not veto the Wilmot Proviso. Without these assurances, his election would have been absolutely impossible. The next Congress will be largely Whig, and the party, or at least the Northern portion of it, is pledged to prevent, by adequate legislation, the establishment of Slavery in the new Territories. If the Southern Whigs go against the measure, as most of them doubtless in the new Territories. If the Southern Whigs go against the measure, as most of them doubtless will, there are Northern Democrats enough to secure its passage; and then let Taylor veto it rus pars. Such an act on his part would array against him the great majority of those whose votes elected him, and produce a moral convulsion which would prove a lesson to trading politicians in all time to come.

in all time to come.

The Free Soil party, though defeated in the The Free Soil party, though defeated in the vulgar sense of the word, has done a glorious work, for which posterity will render it immortal honor. Its mission is not ended The public sentiment it has awakened must be kept alive and vigorous during the next four years; nay, more: it must be made to grow and expand until freedom and right shall gain a final victory over Slavery and wrong, and liberty shall be proclaimed throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof.

At our most-head, where so long have floated the names of the nominees of the Buffalo Convention, we run up the glorious flag of FREE SOIL, and, under its broad and mantling fold, shall stand and fight whilst our cause needs a soldier for its defence, or for its triumph.

Friends, in our infancy we have fought a battle that made the foe tremble and quake with fear for the result. With the strength which time and practice will give us, we shall triumph in the next great conflict. To your posts, then! Relax none great conflict. To your posts, then! Relax none of your energies! Moderate none of your zeal! Organize! work! This is expected of you. Let us firmly and judiciously wield the power, and improve all the vantage we have secured. Impregnable in the right, let us boldly face the enemy, and make no compromises with the slave my, and make no compromises with the slave power of the South, or its doughfaced adjuncts of

Meanwhile the principles of Free-Soilers will be steadily and surely triumphing. In a sense we cannot suffer defeat. Our principles rest on immutable truth. Till truth takes her flight from the world, we cannot be utterly overwhelmed. Doctrines of selfishness and expediency may throw their murky clouds around us for the night, but joy awaits us in the morning.

off of the votes, were about to return the ballot cast by Mr. Dodge as "scattering;" which, coming to the ears of that gentleman, induced him to draw under the specious and taking pretext of "free heads," for the avowed purpose of breaking down the world, we cannot be utterly overwhelmed. Boctrines of selfishness and expediency may throw their murky clouds around us for the night, but joy awaits us in the morning.

off of the votes, were about to return the ballot according; "which, coming to the ears of that gentleman, induced him to draw under the specious and taking pretext of "free heads," for the avowed purpose of breaking down the world, what is infinitely worse, that the Pullot Quoddoes have united in an infamous "coalition," under the specious and taking pretext of "free heads," for the avowed purpose of breaking down the world, we cannot be utterly overwhelmed.

Next to prove the quiddoes and Quoddoes have united in an infamous "coalition," under the specious and taking pretext of "free heads," for the avowed purpose of breaking down the world, when it is infinitely worse, that the Pullot is infinitel

ment of a more rapid progress.

In our Free Soil party we have all the elements of greatness, of virtue, and success. It makes its strong appeals to the young men of our land. They are not hackneyed in the ways and arts, the chicanery and corruption of debased partisan war-fare. To them, this new, virtuous, and resistless

party, holds out unusual attractions. If they would link their names with honor and an honorable destiny, let them avow the elevating and ennobling principles of the Free-Soilers, and be wafted on to fortune and to fame. Let them eschew the debasement of Slavery—the horrible fate of being bound, a living body, to a putrid

corpse.

Fight on, fight ever, is the glorious motto of Freemen. The future is full of hope and promise. The principles of '76 are alive. The sacred honor of brave, and daring, and good men, is pledged to their maintenance. With calm and unshaken determination, Freemen will stand to their posts. The cheerfulness and elasticity of minds conscious of the right, will buoy them up, and, with the stern and lofty independence of incorruptible patriotism, the sons of Freedom and free men will still crusade for Freedom in Freedom's holy land.

From the Wayne (N. Y) Sentinel. NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CREED.

Upon the eve of the commencement of the Presidential campaign of 1859, and before receiving any indication of the result of that of 1848, which closed yesterday, we renew our pledge to below, as embracing substantially the political creed of the true Democratic Repullican portion of the American people, adapted to the existing interests and circumstances of our Republic. Whoever may be the President elect for the w noever may be the Frestont the 4th of March ensuing term of four years from the 4th of March next, and whatever shall be the action of the pres-ent Congress and Executive, or the political com-plexion and action of their immediate successors, in reference to the doctrines of this creed, and especially upon the great question of the NON-EXTENSION OF THE INSTITUTION OF HUMAN SLAVERY—whatever shall be the temporary results and decisions in these particu-lars, our confidence will be unshaken in the ulti-

mate prevalence of the principles of the Buffalo mate prevalence of the principles of the Buffalo Platform.

The trammels imposed upon the parties of the country by the extraordinary proceedings of the late Baltimore and Philadelphia Conventions, as well as the organizations under which those bodies were held together, will henceforth cease to be felt or to exist, and the people at large left free to act as the calls of their country, and their honest judgments and consciences, shall dictate; and we anticipate that the consistent friends of Damocratic Freedom—the friends of the honor and perpetuity of our Glorious Union—will be found manfully battling side by side FOR THE CAUSE OF RIGHT, and of JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICANISM. "There must be NO MORE COMPROMISES WITH SLAVERY—if made, they must be REPEALED."

Thirty-first Congress, as been held:

MAINE.

1. Ellnidge Gerry.
2. Nathaniel S. Littlefield.
3. John Otis.
4. Rufus K. Goodenow.
5. Cullen Sautelle.
6. Charles Stetson.
7. Thomas J. D. Fuller.
Vernony.
1. *William Henry.
2. William Henry.
2. William Henry.
2. William Henry.
3. *George P. Marsh.
4. *Lucius B. Peck.
MASSACHUSETTS.
1. *Robert C. Winthrop.
2. No choice.
3. James H. Duncan.
4. No choice.
5. No choice.
6. *George Ashmun.
7. *Julius Rockwell.
8. *Horsee Maan.
9. No choice.
10. *Joseph Grinnell.
New JERSEY.
1. Andrew K. Hay.
2. *William A. Newell.
3. James H. Oking.
6. *John Van Dyke.
7. *James G. King.
6. *John Van Dyke.
7. *James G. King.
6. *John Van Dyke.
7. *James G. King.
6. *James Broks.
7. *William Nelson.
8. *Ransom Holloway.
9. Thomas McKissock
10. Herman D. Gould.
11. Peter H. Sylvester
11. *G. C. Paywelds A.
12. *G. Paywelds A.
13. *G. Paywelds A.
13. *G. Paywelds A.
14. *G. Paywelds A.
15. *G. Paywelds A.
16. *G. Paywelds A.
16. *G. Paywelds A.
17. *G. Paywelds A.
18. 14. Charles W. Pitman.
15. *Henry Nes.
16. James X. McLanahan.
17. Samuel Calvin.
18. Andrew Jackson Ogle.
19. *Job Mann.
20. Robert R. Reed.
21. *Moses Hampton.
22. J. W. Howe, F. S. W.
23. *James Thompson.
24. Alfred Gilmore.
DBLAWARE. 1. *John W. Houston 1. *John W. Houston.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
1. *Daniel Wallace.
2. James L. Orr, T.
3. *J. A. Woodward.
4. *Alexander D. Sims.
5. *Armistead Burt.
6. *I. E. Holmes, T.
7. William *? Colcock.

others, is the Democratic ticket, regularly nominated at Albany; that the names on said ticket are not spurious, but the said ticket is a bona fide ticket supposed to be favorable to the election of one Lewis Cass.

This deponent further saith, that he is well acquainted with the said Lewis Cass, and has no hesitation in affirming to his existence; that he resides in the State of Michigan, and has resided

there since his return from the Court of Louis Philippe; that he was regularly nominated as the Democratic candidate at Baltimore, (New York not participating,) by and with the consent of John C. Calhoun, as then and there expressed, through one Gen. John Commander, then and there present; that the said nomination was fairly obtained, ent; that the said nomination was fairly obtained, and a good and valuable consideration given therefor—a part whereof was the copyright of a certain letter, known as the "Nicholson Letter;" and this deponent verily believes the said nomination is of full force and effect, and binding upon all such persons as intend to ask leave to serve the country in the conseits of postmereter or otherwise of the said nomination is of the four Free Soil men elected from (Sprague) from Michigan, and other the conseits of postmereter or otherwise of the said nomination is of the four Free Soil men elected from Pennsylvania, are Wh

persons as intend to ask leave to serve the country in the capacity of postmaster or otherwise, after the 4th day of March, A. D. 1849.

And further this deponent saith, that he is well acquainted with the signature of the said Lewis Cass; that he has seen him write; and that the signature of "Lewis Cass," affixed to what is known as the Chicago Letter, is genuine, and in the proper handwriting of the said Lewis Cass. And, further, that he is informed by one Thomas Ritchie, that the said Lewis Cass is, from his present pursuits and habits of life being a man of Presidential campaign of 1852, and before receiving any indication of the result of that of 1848, which closed yesterday, we renew our pledge to the general principles of the "Platroran" unanimously adopted by the spontaneous National Convention of fifty thousand enlightened and patriotic American Freemen, assembled at Buffalo in August last, under the Jeffersonian banner of Free State Convention of the Democratic party held at Utica in September; and we republish the same below, as embracing substantially the political creed of the true Democratic Repulican portion of the American people, adapted to the existing interests and circumstances of our Republic.

Whoever may be the President elect for the Whoever may be the President elect for the said Lewis Cass is, from his present pursuits and habits of life, being a man of leisure, accustomed to rise at four o'clock, A. M., every day, fully competent to write as large a letter as the said Chicago Letter; and, therefore, this deponent declares that he verily believes the Hartford - 5.995 - 5.347 - 806 - 6.259 - 5.347 - 806 - 6.259 - 5.347 - 806 - 6.259 - 5.347 - 806 - 6.259 - 5.347 - 806 - 6.259 - 5.347 - 806 - 6.259 - 5.347 - 806 - 6.259 - 5.347 - 806 - 6.259 - 5.347 - 806 - 6.259 - 5.347 - 806 - 6.259 - 5.347 - 806 - 6.259 - 5.347 - 806 - 6.259 - 5.347 - 806 - 6.259 - 5.347 - 806 - 6.259 - 5.347 - 806 - 6.259 - 5.347 - 806 - 6.259 - 5.347 - 806 - 6.259 - 5.347 - 806 - 6.259 - 5.347 - 806 - 6.259 - 8. pared himself therefor, inasmuch as he has lately to wit, within the last two years, carefully considered, studied, and acquired all the arithmetic and political philosophy of all the Southern Electoral

Colleges.

But as to any other matter or thing touching the qualifications of the said Lewis Cass, this de-ponent saith not. Stedfast Dodge. Sworn and subscribed, this seventh day of No-Sworn and Subscribed, Smith, J. P. John Smith, J. P.

N. B. Mr. Dodge, not being willing to take the oath by the Book, swore to the above by a copy of the Baltimore Platform.

JOHN SMITH, J. P.

JOHN SMITH, J. P. We consider the question now settled forever Gen. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, was a candidate.

OUR FOREIGN MAILS.

We are rejoiced to learn that our able and in

encing public opinion. We have laid the foundation of a mighty party, with a great principle for its basis. The establishment of this party has already effected great results.

It has determined, indirectly, but most effectually, the Presidential election between the two candidates of the Baltimore and the Philadelphia Conventions.

It has compelled both parties to do bomage to the principle of Freedom in the Territories, and not ocknowledge it as an established maxim of perinciple of Freedom in the Territories, and not ocknowledge it as an established maxim of perinciples, prejudices, and traditions of the peninciple of Preedom in the Territories, and not ocknowledge it as an established maxim of perinciples, prejudices, and traditions of the peninciple of Preedom in the Territories, and not ocknowledge it as an established maxim of perinciples, prejudices, and traditions of the peninciple of Freedom in the Territories, and not ocknowledge it as an established maxim of peninciple of Freedom in the Territories, and not ocknowledge it as an established maxim of peninciple of Freedom in the Territories, and not ocknowledge it as an established maxim of peninciple of Freedom in the Territories, and the california Mr. Aspiralism of the peninciple of Freedom in the Territories, and the california Mr. Aspiralism of the peninciple of Freedom in the Territories, and the california Mr. Aspiralism of the peninciple of Freedom in the Territories, and the maxim of positive to the principles, prejudices, and traditions of the peninciple of Freedom in the Territories, and the maxim of positive to Chagges have go by an overland destermined to Conventions.

It has compelled both parties to do bomage to the principles of Freedom in the Territories, and the maxim of positive to the principles, prejudices, and traditions of the peninciple of Freedom in the Territories, and the maxim of positive to Chagges, by the way of Havans; and the mail results of Chagges have go by an overland destermined to Conventions.

It has compelled bo tween the two places of 31 deg. 30 min.; and allowing for the deflexion in going into the Gulf of Mexico and the Yucatan channel, that distance may be safely estimated to be at least 2,860 miles.

miles.

We are told that our American traveller, Stephens, is connected with the Pacific as well as the Bremen line. The spirit of enterprise succeeds that of adventure and discovery. May it prove to be equally as successful with our distinguished countryman, and enable him as highly to gratify and serve the public.

MORE IRREGULARITY.

"A revolution occurred recently in the Kingdom of Nepaul, India, in consequence of a religious vow made by the Queen, that she would sacrifice one hundred and fifty thousand people to the gods, if the King recovered from sickness. He did recover, and the Queen was about to execute her vow, when the people rebelled and deposed the reigning family."—English paper.

We consider the conduct of the people of Nepaul decidedly irregular. The proposed sacrifice, it

paul decidedly irregular. The proposed sacrifice, it is true, was somewhat large; but it was strictly in accordance with the conventional usages and long-established customs of the Nepaulitans. The time-honored platform of the Kingdom had always included a special plank for human sacrifices.

The royal consort had only strengthened and widened it, making it, in current phrase, "broad widened it, making it, in current phrase, "broad enough for every true citizen to stand upon"—indeed, specially made capacious enough for them to lie down upon. The citizens who arrayed themselves against the extension of an institution "sanctified and sanctioned by a hundred years of usage," were (we speak it in sorrow rather than in anger) Bolters. The much-injured family just deposed had gone merely for the "diffusion" of an institution which the high priests had proved to be "the corner" stone of the Nepaulitan State. "Measures, not men," had heretofore been the motto of the dominant party, but these irregular bolters have reversed the rule, and gone for men, and against that shortened measure of manhood which the court prescribed.

which the court prescribed.

In the language of Lord Noodle, where is such conduct to lead? What is the tendency of making an issue on literally a merely "sectional" question? What will be the consequence of this arraying one part of society against another? The next step after this interference will be abolition, we repeat, the abolition of rights guarantied by the constitution of the State. Why should by the constitution of the State. Why should the people of Nepaul have given up, for a merely temporary question, the old issues which have so long divided the Quiddoes and Quoddoes of that prosperous State, and under which the former had maintained power for twenty-five years? We charge this to "the spirit of revenge?" on the part of the partisans of the old leaders who were some years ago decapitated by the order of the Queen consort, in gratitude for the timely appeasing of a Royal Cholic. These partisans had seen scores of heads fall without deserting their allegiance, of heads fall without deserting their allegiance, yet when the order came for the sacrifice of one hundred and fifty thousand lives—the same usage, under which it was made.

It appears that the judges and inspectors who held the election in that district, at the counting the rights of the people! We charge, moreover,

THE NEXT HOUSE .- The members elect to the

classified v	vith ent	ire pred	cision. T	he foll	owing i
the true di	vision 6	as we	understand	d it:"	- man B
	31.	t Congr	30th Congress		
The second	Taylor.	Cass.	V. Buren.	Whig.	Locofoco
Maine	2	5	0	1	6
Vermont	3	1	0 .	3	1 1
New York	32	1	1	23	11
New Jerse	y 4	1	0	4	1
Pennsylv's	14	8	2	17	7
S. Carolin	a 1	6	0	0	7
Georgia	4	4	0	4	4
Florida	1	0	0	1	0
Ohio	6	*11	4	11	10
Michigan	0	2	1	0	3
Illinois	1	6	0	1	6
Iowa	0	*2	0	0	2
Missouri	0	5	0	0	5
Arkangag	0	1	0	0	1

Taylor over all, 7; over Cass, 15; Whig now, 1. The four Free Soil men elected from Ohio, the one (Sprague) from Michigan, and one (Howe) of those from Pennsylvania, are Whigs; Messrs. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, and Preston King, of this State, are from the other side. Wisconsin has chosen three more members, (probably two of them Cass men,) but we have no returns. The twe members now are for Cass.

Connecticut.-The following is a nearly if not quite complete statement of the vote of Conncut, by counties:

Total - - 29,990 26,596 5,093 32,832 29,841 1,943 Taylor over Cass - - Clay over Polk - -Total vote in 1848 -Total vote in 1844 -

ties, New York, have elected to the next Congress the only Free Democrat in the delegation from that State. Most nobly has St. Lawrence, the that State. Most nobly has St. Lawrence, the home of Silas Wright, vindicated the memory of her illustrious son. A majority of 2,400 for Van Buren over Taylor, and 6,000 over Cass, proclaims the resolute adherence of her citizens to the great principles which found their ablest representative in her departed statesman. The death of Silas Wright we deplore as a national misfortune. Sensior Benton, it was, who designated him as "the Cate of America"—a name which appropriately expressed the popular estimation of the character of the man. Amongst all our public men, none have more nearly approached that Roman model of unpretending simplicity, integrity, and true greatness.—Philadelphia Republic.

RELATIVE RANK OF GENERALS .- The following, which appears in the National Intelligencer, is given as the relative rank of our Generals. Those

given as the relative rank of our Generals. Those in parentheses are disbanded:

Major Generals.—Scott, Gaines, Jesup, Taylor, (Butler, Patterson.) Worth, Twiggs, (Quitman.) Kearny, (dead.) Wool, (Pillow, Shields, Persifer Smith, Cadwallader, and Lane.

Brigadier Generals.—Brady, Brooke, Gibson, Arbuckle, Roger Jones, Towson, (Marshull.) Churchill, Whiting, Belknap, Pierce, Bankhead, Totten, (Cushing.) Riley, Harney, (Price.) Garland, Clark, (Morgan, Andrews, Trousdale.) and Childs.

votes at the late Presidential election

THE COLORED VOTERS.—The vote of this class THE COLORED VOTERS.—The vote of this case of citizens last Tuesday was highly creditable. Notwithstanding the extraordinary exertions which were made to seduce them from their allegiance to the party with which they have always acted, only four of them so far as we can learn, voted for Van Buren.—Providence Journal, Nov. 9.

Topies of "The Compiler," containing Mr. fann's speech "on the Right of Congress to Legislate for the Territories, and its Duty to Exclude Slavery therefrom," can be had by address ing (postage paid) Buell & Blanchard, Washington, D. C. Price, \$1 per hundred, or 12 cents per dozen. They are subject to newspaper postage

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THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 23, 1848. THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The returns from New York on the Congressional elections settle the political complexion of the next House of Representatives beyond all doubt, and insure a respectable Whig majority. The changes which have already occurred in the Senate, taken in connection with the support that may be relied upon from the Locofoco side of the chamber, are sufficient to secure the passage of all the important measures of public policy, such as the tariff, internal improvements, the prohibition of slavery in the Territories of California and New Mexico, and such other questions as the con-New Mexico, and such other questions as the con-

dition of the country may require.

In relation to the tariff, it is the duty of the present Whig House of Representatives, at the opening of the next session, to repeal the present bill, and to pass one based upon the principles of the act of 1842, viz: specific duties and direct pro-tection. This is demanded by the embarrassments of all the great industrial interests, and in obedience to the sentiment which has just been expressed through the ballot-box. If the recent expressed through the ballot-box. If the recent election has settled—positively and emphatically settled—any one point of political policy, it is, that the free trade experiment must be abandon-ed, and that domestic industry must be protected. This was the great absorbing question, and was so urged and admitted everywhere.

Philadelphia North American.

This is an astounding assertion. There is not a newspaper reader throughout the country who does not know, that the Tariff was not "the great and absorbing question" in the recent contest, anywhere. The Whigs did not dare to proclaim single principle or measure at their Convention, or to select a candidate representing their peculiar views. This is notorious-no press that has the love of truth in its heart, will deny it. Nor did they go into the canvass on the strength of their peculiar system of policy. They know they | Florida did not. They know that they rested their hopes of success upon three facts-that their candidate was a military hero; that he lived in the South and owned a great number of slaves; and that he was so little of a party man, so non-committal, by word of mouth or letter, in relation to Slavery-Extension, the Tariff, the Sub-Treasury, and Internal Improvements, as not to repel voters of the most opposite views on all these questions They did not fight under their own colors. The Sub-Treasury, the Tariff, Internal Improvements, Land Distribution, were not the questions of the canvass-not the questions on which the vo-ters of the country rendered their verdict. If there was any "great and absorbing question" at all made by the Taylor men, North and South, it was that of Slavery-Extension. What! have we been dreaming? What has been the Herculean labor of the Northern and Western Taylor leaders? To prove that their candidate would not veto the Wilmot Proviso, was an enemy to Slavery-Extension. For months the Whig papers of the free States have contained little more than appeals, and sophistry, and declamation, and bold assertions, and extracts from "private letters" upon this subject. This question was the theme of Corwin, from one end of Ohio to the other. With it Caleb Smith stumped Indiana Webster enlarged upon it in Massachusetts Seward and Granger, and the Whig advocates East and West, baited their hooks with promises on this question, and so did the North Amer-

the other face. The staple of their electioneering was, denunciation of Cass, as unsound on the Slave-question, and advocacy of Taylor as of the proper government for our Territories. To a man so identified, by his locality, his connections, and his interests, with slavery, that he was entirely trustworthy on the subject of slavery extension. The canvass with them turned on this question. The Tariff and Sub-Treasury and ordinary questions had nothing to do with it. We speak what everybody knows to be true. And yet, we are now to be told, coolly, deliberately, by high authority in the Whig party, that "the great and absorbing question" in the late canvass was the Tariff! No. the result of the election is a decision, not in favor of the Whig party, or of a single measure or principle peculiar to Whig policy, but simply of General Taylor and his position of non-committalism. This the managers will find out to their cost. Let them venture on a high Protective Tariff, an extravagant system of Internal Improvements, Pet Banks or aNational Bank, and Land Distribution, and then carry theirappeal to the People. This would be manly, but extremely un-

What are the probabilities of a repeal of the tariff of 1846? It is said that the election in the State of New York settled the onestion in regard to the political complexion of the House for the next two years. This may be true; but a majority of the States have yet to elect their Representatives. It is probable that the difference will be slight either way. Suppose a working majority, are all the Whig members from the South to be relied upon on the question of Protection? But, suppose repeal be carried in the House, what then? "The changes which have already occurred in the Senate," says the North American, "taken in connection with the support that may be relied upon from the Locofoco side of the chamber, are sufficient to secure the passage of all the important measures of public policy, such as the Tariff, Internal Improvements, the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories of California and New Mexico, and such other questions as the condition of the country may require." Let us see. The restriction of slavery is not Whig policy in the South. The Whig members of the Senate will be arrayed in common with their Democratic brethren from that section against the measure. Whether Slavery can be excluded from the Territories will depend upon the disposition of certain Democratic members from the West. If it should turn out that the South has failed to support General Cass, we should have some hope of them. They might feel released from any obligation to sustain their Southern friends, and might unite to carry through the policy of Slavery Restriction

But what changes have taken place, or may be expected in the Senate, which authorize the prediction of the repeal of the Tariff of 1846? The present Senate stands 37 Democrats, 21 Whigs, classing Hale, as to general principles, with the former. The changes that have taken place are as follows: Moses Norris is elected to succeed Mr. Atherton from New Hampshire; he is Anti-Tariff, of course. Upham is reelected from Vermont—no change. Truman Smith takes the place of John M. Niles, but the latter, though a Democrat, is a Tariff man. No change, then, as it regards this question. Soulé, Anti-Tariff Democrat, succeeds Johnson, Tariff Whig. This balances the Tariff gain from Georgia, (Dawson,)

The changes expected are as follows: Dix, of N. Y., and Cameron, of Pa., will be succeeded by Whigs. Similar changes will probably take place in the delegations from Ohio and Florida, although Mr. Westcott hopes for reflection, and the Free Soil men hold the balance of power in the Ohio Legislature. North Carolina is now represented by two Whig Senators. Mr. Bad-Legislature of his State is ried, so that an election may be defeated at the next session. Illinois and Indiana both must elect Senators in the places of Breese and Hannegan. These may be left at but there can be no doubt of the Anti-Tariff principles of their successors. Two Sena-tors must be chosen from Alabama. So far, then, as the elections for new Senators have taken place, no change has been made in the relative strength of parties in the Senate on the Tariff. And the

very most that the Whigs can hope for is, a gain of four members-one from each of the Sta ne, therefore, the following is a cor

We presume, therefore, the following is a concect estimate of the relative strength of partiin the Senate, after the 4th of March next Hannibal Hamlin -

William Upham S. S. Phelps
Daniel Webster John Davis - ... Rhode Island John H. Clarke -Truman Smith - R. S. Baldwin -Whig - - Daniel S. Dickins New York William L. Dayton New Jersey Jacob W. Miller J. M. Clayton -Delaware Whig - Daniel Sturgeon

Whig - - - Reverdy Johnson J. M. Mason -R. M. T. Hunter North Carolina W. P. Mangum -J. C. Calhoun J. M. Berrien Democrat -H. S. Foote -

Pierre Soulé S. W. Downs John Bell Democrat -T. H. Benton Missouri Ohio -Uncertain -Thomas Corwin Jesse D. Bright S. A. Douglas - -Thomas Fitzgerald Alpheus Felch - -Democrat - - W. R. Sebastian Whig - - - D. L. Yulee S. Houston Henry Dodge

Democrats, 33; Free Democrat, 1; Whigs, 24; The North Carolina Legislature being tied, ere may be no choice of Senator until after other State election—the result of which is uncertain. As the Free Soil men hold the balance of power in the Legislature of Ohio, it is impossi-

Mr. Hale, Free Democrat, agrees with the Democratic party, in its general principles, and not with the Protectionists. On the Tariff ques-tion, he would undoubtedly oppose any agitation alculated to stave off the Slavery question

No; the managers of the Taylor Republican Party, as they style it, will not be able, should they sincerely desire, to reverse any of the measures of public policy now in force. Nor is such a change desirable. These measures (the Tariff, Sub-Treasury, &c.) have not been the questions of the can-

rass. The People have not passed judgment con-

cerning them. It seems to us unwise as well as unfair, to take advantage of a factitious majority to asettle a system of measures, before time has been allowed to test its legitimate operation, and until be fairly and distinctly submitted to the consideration and decision of the People. Should the Protectionists, by some unexpected concurrence of In the South, their brethren gave a similarly exclusive importance to it, only they held up the other face. The strelle of their later is a similarly confusion, to unsettle the business relations of the mearly or quite as well as Ford. On the whole, country, and to divert the attention and interest of the people of the free States from the question suppose that such a policy would be asquiesced n one moment longer than the friends of liberal principles and free intercourse between nations, could reverse it at the ballot-box, is to shut our eyes to the lessons of the past, and the movements f the age. The whole controversy about the tariff would be re-opened; the struggle might be protracted; but, long or short, while pending, the usiness of the country would be injured. In the bsence of any settled policy of the Government capital would suffer, either from inactivity, or improper investment, and, as a consequence, working men would not know what to depend upon.

Another reason why this question ought no to be re-opened, we have already hinted at. It is one which, we trust, will address itself to the Free Soil members of Congress, with whom will rest the decision whether this old controversy shall be revived or not. It is to be found in the situation of the immense Territories belonging to the Union, yet unprovided with Governments n their peril from the aggressions of Slavery. Tariff excitement would so abstract the attention of the People, as to prejudice materially the cause of Free Soil. In the attempt to re-impose shackles upon Trade, and protect the interests of osing sight of the conspiracy to re-institute Slavery, and subvert the interests of Free Labor in

the vast Territories acquired from Mexico. The New York Commercial, a leading Whig paper, throws cold water on the zeal of its Proectionist brethren, and advises patient waiting. In an article copied by the Alexandria (Va.) Gazette, nother leading Whig paper, it remarks:

"The present is not an epoch in the world's history at which it is very safe or very prudent to lay out plans very long beforehand. The counsel of true wisdom is to 'wait and see,' maintaining an attitude of readiness for every emergency that may arise, and recognising the possibility that a change of system the most compossibility that a change of system the most com-plete may be required almost any moment. Sup-pose, for instance, that the disturbed condition of Europe should continue, with augmented animos-ity, and involving the whole, or nearly the whole, Europe should vising the whole, or nearly the whole, ity, and involving the whole, or nearly the whole, continent, which is by no means impossible, one effect of this would be to create a greatly increased demand for the products of our country's agricultural industry, with a consequent renewal of that great influx of the precious metals which occurred in 1847; while a great influx, perhaps of curred in 1847; while a great influx, perhaps of course of the shores of the shor curred in 1847; while a great influx, perhaps of even greater magnitude, would probably arise from the immigration to our peaceful shores of thousands and tens of thousands, not merely of the laboring but of the wealthy classes in Europe, who would seek among us that security for their persons and their treasure which their native lands could not afford them. Such an addition to the capital of the country might afford a substitute for Government agency in works of internal improvement; and, cooperating with the interruption of manufacturing industry abroad, might make even a modification of the existing tariff unnecessary. We suggest these possibilities, not with a view to turn men's minds from the consid-

make even a modification of the existing tariff unnecessary. We suggest these possibilities, not
with a view to turn men's minds from the consideration of an amended tariff and Government
agency in works of internal improvement as items
of Whig policy, but simply by way of adding force
to the counsel that it is not good to be in a
great hurry about 'agitating' for their adoption.
There is time enough, and there will be time
enough, after the Fourth of March, when, if a
continued necessity appears, there may be some ontinued necessity appears, there may be some ational hope of seeing these measures carried

to execution.
"There is no likelihood that Whig measures chance, however excellent they may be, and we think it will be time enough for Whig editors and Whig politicians to consider what the good of the Whig politicians to consider what the good of the country requires, with a view to action, when the reins of power to effect it are firmly established in the Whig hands to which the people have just awarded it."

Many thanks to our friend Robb. His is the rst response to our letter, but not the last. Oth-

DEAN SIR: I received this morning your letter in the Era to your readers. I thought I would exert myself a little, and I send you four new subscribers, whom I received this day. I enclose eight dollars. I hope I shall be able to send you some more subscribers, when I am sending on my

THE RIP VAN WINKLES OF POLITICS.

Politicians are all prophets. Vaticination is a part of their profession. They know the effect of hope in stimulating the energies of human nature, and that an encouraging prediction tends to insure its own fulfilment. Besides—they are fond of demonstrating to mankind in general, and their own party in particular, their sagacity, their ability to see further than other people, and their

Our neighbor of the Union, as might be expected from his long experience, is one of the chief seers in the Democratic brotherhood. In an editorial a few days before the election, he uttered the following prophecy:

"If the present indications throughout the country continue as they have begun, it needs no 'prophet' to predict the election of Cass and Butler, by a vote greater even than that which Mr. Polk received."

In the same article, the following calculation of the electoral votes of the States was made—those marked C, being set down for Cass, those W, for

Taylor, those D, as Doubtful Maine, C. New Hampshire, C. Texas, C. Pennsylvania, C. Virginia, C. South Carolina, C. New York, W. Massachusetts, W. Rhode Island, W. Georgia, C. Louisiana, C. Vermont, W. New Jersey, D. Delaware, D. Florida, D. Mississippi, C. Indiana, C. Maryland, D. North Carolina, D. Illinois, C. Alabama, Kentucky, W. Arkansas, C. Michigan, C. Pennsylvania, Lou

ana, and Georgia, set do for Cass, have given their votes for Taylor. Mississippi, Iowa, and Illinois, are doubtful. Even the Old Dominion has come near being branded with a W. Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Florida, all marked doubtful, have gone for Taylor by decisive majorities.

The Union came almost as near hitting the mark, as Free Soil men did, electing their candi-

There is another prophet, who hails from the West. He scarcely ever hits the mark, but he is forever trying, and will never say, miss. He and his predictions are thus introduced by the Louisville Journal, which has entire confidence in

"Ohio.—The Cincinnati Atlas, edited by Mr. Mansfield, one of the calmest and most enlighten-ed politicians in Ohio, shows conclusively that 20,000 Whigs stayed away from the polls in that State at the late election of Governor. The Whigs have that number of unquestionable Whig votes in reserve, and they may confidently trust to such a reserve even if they cannot trust to the Western Reserve. The Atlas closes an excellent article upon the Ohio elections thus:

"" The vote for Governor is much nearer what the vote for President will be than many sup-posed. In the Western Reserve, it is true, Tay-lor's vote will not be so good as Ford's, but, on the other hand, there are four times as many counties where it will be better. Our attention is called to this sort of estimate by a writer in the Gazette, to this sort of estimate by a writer in the Gazette, whose calculation is, in the main, very just, but who has done injustice to the Western Reserve. He gives Ashtabula to Cass, and Lorain to Taylor. They will, in fact, be reversed. Lorain will go for Cass, Ashtabula for Taylor. Van Buren will get many votes in Ashtabula, but, when they are drawn off, Taylor will have a handsome majority

over Cass there.
"'There are but three counties in the Reserve which may give Cass a majority over Taylor.
These are Lorain, Medina, and Portage. In these
counties there are a large body of Abolitionists,
who will throw their votes one way or the other, Taylor will have a decided majority over Cass in the Reserve. It will then depend altogether on the rest of the State.'"

Ashtabula, which was to give a handso jority for Taylor, gives Van Euren a majority of ,000 over him, and nearly 200 over the combined vote of Taylor and Cass. Only three counties on the Reserve were to give Cass a majority over Taylor, but it turns out that only three give Caylor a majority over Cass! In all the counties of the Reserve, except Medina, Lorain, and Portage, Taylor was to have a majority of votes, but the official tables for these counties foot up, Van Buren, 10,077; Cass, 8,207; Taylor, 6,623/ In Summit he was to do as well as Ford Summi gave Ford 643 majority; it gives Taylor 65! So much for the fortune telling of our old neigh-

bor of the Atlas. But, the spirit of prophesy also came upon th ober, cautious editor of the Cincinnati Gazette and his faith waxed strong. A few days before

the election he said of Ohio: "We again express the opinion that Ohio will give Taylor and Fillmore 23 votes for President and Vice President, by a majority of thousands in the vote of the people!"

Ohio has gone for Case by a majority of mor All these gentlemen are experienced politicians but they are behind the times. The gross blunders Capitalists, the country would be in danger of into which they fell show that they had overestimated the strength of old party-ties-that they did not comprehend the power of the Free Soil movement. They cannot rid themselves of the impression, that there is nothing new under

the sun-that what has been will be-that the political world is always to be classified into Whigs and Democrats, and that the questions which once divided them, must continue to absorb the attention of the people to the exclusion of everything else.

Meantime, the world still goes ahead, the fashion of the present constantly perishing, while Rip Van Winkle sleeps on.

FREE SOIL TICKET IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Pree Soil Nominations. FOR PRESIDENT. MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York. FOR VICE PRESIDENT. CHARLES F. ADAMS, of Massi Electoral Ticket. 1st District, Josiah T. White, of Perquin

Wm. Bosman, of Washington. Wm. H. Haywood, of Wake. John Kenady, of Wayne. Dr. Owen Hadley, of Richmond John Branson, of Randolph. Samuel Willis, of Guilford. Charles Mock, of Davidso Ephraim Huff, of Surry. C. F. Graham, of Lincoln. This ticket received 47 votes in Guilford con

y. The Greensborough (N.C.) Patriot says: "The Free Soil vote makes a poor show. When t came to the pinch, few men could screw up heir pluck to vote for Van Buren; indeed, w learn that a fair proportion of the few wh thus voted were original Van Buren Democrats. They will have more "pluck" in 1852. There must be a beginning to everything.

COMPROMISE FORESHADOWED.

We extract the following paragraph from an We extract the following paragraph from an editorial in the Baltimore American:

"And probably no man could have been called to the chair of the Chief Magistracy so admirably adapted as General Tayior, from character, position, and previous services, to meet these questions and to settle them judiciously. The very fact that a man has been elected to the Presidency in the face of his refusal to express any specific opinion, one way or the other, concerning the Wilmot Proviso, carries in itself a strong confirmation of the deep and abiding confidence which the people of all sections of the country have in his good sense, his moderation, firmness, and patriotism. Without knowing precisely what he will do, they are persuaded that he will do what is right and reasonable in the circumstances under which he may be called to act."—Baltimore American.

The Whig leaders at the North have carried

The Whig leaders at the North have carried General Taylor by making the people believe that he was pledged not to veto the Wilmot Proviso.

The National Intelligeneer is equally explicit. We hope that Whig papers at the North, which have been so zealously electioneering for General Taylor on the ground that in "private letters," and in his Allison letter, he is pledged not to veto the Proviso, will pay due attention, not only to the extract from the American, but to the following from the National Intelligencer :

"Unfettered by any sectional pledges, he will be the President of the nation; looking to the good and to the rights of all its members; and ever fitness for leadership.

Of course they are always tender of their own reputation, never referring to their prophesies except when the results bear a certain likeness to except when the results bear a certain likeness to policy the agent of 'a more perfect union' of the States and of the people."

HOLD THEM TO IT.

We take it for granted that the question repecting Territorial Governments will not be ettled at the ensuing session of Congress. No Territorial bills without the Anti-Slavery Proviso can pass the House; none, with it, will receive sanction of Mr. Polk, if he adhere to his pledge made at the close of the last session, in his message explaining his assent to the Oregon

By this short-sighted policy of the Executive, (short-sighted as regards the peculiar interest which he is anxious to sustain,) the agitation on the question of slavery-extension will be necessarily protracted and increased, and the responsibility of settling the controversy be thrown upon the next Congress, which, in view of the result of the elections that have already been held, we are authorized to believe will be more decided in its defence of Free Soil than the present one, Let us suppose, then, that a bill, with the Wilmot Proviso in it, should pass at the first session of the 31st Congress—what follows?

Whatever may be the real opinions or puroses of General Taylor, it is a fact that in the non-slaveholding States, containing nearly three-fourths of the voters of the whole country, his election could not have been carried, it those who were induced finally to support him had not been impressed with the belief that he would not veto the Wilmot Proviso. It was the great effort of his most active and efficient friends in that section to fasten this conviction upon the public mind. Of this he could not have been ignorant. If they were deceived, if he really rbored views and purposes the very reverse of hose he knew they were imputing to him, it was his duty, as an honest man, to correct their mis takes. No candidate of honorable sentiments would permit his leading friends to obtain votes for him under false pretences—to make him President, on the strength of pledges he was resolved

never to fulfil. Nor can it be denied that he gave counteance indirectly to these representations. Just efore the election, but in time to influence the ecisions of voters, a communication from Truman Smith appeared in the Whig papers of the Free States, enclosing a letter dated April 27th, 1848, from General Taylor, in reply to one from nimself, calling his attention to certain articles n the Washington Union, of which the following s an extract :

"Now we have a letter before us from the Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Legisla-ture of Mississippi, who went to invite General Taylor to the seat of Government, to pay due honors to him. He states, expressly, that, in a the South should never agree to the provisions of the Wilmot Proviso, &c. But to the letter: "In regard to the conversation had with Gen

eral Taylor, I have to say we did not talk on the Tariff. We did on the war. He expressed him-self in favor of the war; he said he was decidedly in favor of prosecuting it vigorously till they should yield to an honorable peace. He was for indemnity, certain, and that territorial; was not wedded to any line particularly; but thought, perhaps, as a kind of compromise with the Wilmot Proviso men, we had perhaps, better go up to the 32d degree—making the Rio Grande the western boundary up to that degree; and said that the South should never agree to the provis-ions of the Wilmot Proviso, although he did not believe there ever would be slavery there; yet, if the country was acquired, the citizens should be left free on that subject. He says all Mexico will grantically come into our Government by deeventually come into our Government, by degrees—that it cannot be annexed. On the subbeen three-fourths of his life in the army, devoted his time and mind to that service, and paid but little attention to anything else.

The same article of the Union quotes from a private communication alleged to have been held with the General, in which he was represented as avowing himself a No-Party man in the strongest sense of the term, in favor of the present Tariff, opposed to a National Bank, &c. The reply of General Taylor we copy from

the publication made by Mr. Smith: Letter of General Zachary Taylor to Mr. Truman

PRIVATE. BATON ROUGE, LA., April 27, 1848.

My Dear Sir: I received your letter, and copies of the publications made in the "Union," duly at the hands of Major Bliss. Those articles, avowing certain sentiments as admitted by myself, are one and all vile fabricaions and frauds. When truth forms the basis of attack, I care not how much I and my motives are denounced, but in cases like this I cannot but feel, and openly express, my most honest indigna-

It gives me much pleasure to learn that I have many friends in New England. I have the hightion, for the high intelligence of its people, and their regard to law and order. Among none is there more sobriety of life, and devotion to industhere more sobriety of life, and devotion to indus-try and enterprise, or a more sincere or patriotic wish for the prosperity and reputation of the country, and for a wise and just administration of the Government. I value greatly, therefore, the favorable regard for my name, which you assure me exists there, and which I hope will ever con-tinue, whatever may be my position before the

with sentiments of coydial respect and regard, I remain, dear sir, your obedient servant and friend. Z. Taylog.

friend,
Hon. TRUMAN SMITH,
U. S. Representative, Washington, D. C. It will be remarked that this denial is an ndignant one. He stigmatizes the articles in which he is charged with avowing certain sentiments, (in relation to the Wilmot Proviso, the present Tariff, No-Partyism, &c.) as "vile fabriations and frauds," thereby leaving room for his friends at the North to infer that he felt indignant that such sentiments should be attributed to

One fact about this correspondence subjects the conduct of Mr. Smith to suspicion. These "vile fabrications and frauds" were set affoat last April. So much mischief were they calculated to work, that Mr. Smith must forthwith obtain an explicit denial of them from the General, which he carefully kept stowed away in his pocket until just before the election. Then, so deeply impressed did he become, all at once, with the vital importance of its publication, that he requests permission by telegraph of the General to

election, when it was too late to reach the South, caused it to be published extensively in the newspapers at the North, that the Wilmot Proviso public might see that the General really felt himself aggrieved, in being represented as opposed to its peculiar views!

But whether this tortuous politician deliberately acted from such views or not, the letter of General Taylor, above quoted, proves that he gave countenance to the efforts of his leading friends at the North to represent him as pledged not to veto the Proviso. We did not believe these representations-it seemed to us neither wise, nor manly, to stake the great interests of Free Labor in our Pacific empire, on rumors of private pledges or strained inferences from evasive letters. But the great mass of the opponents of slavery-extension were satisfied with pledges as the representatives of General Taylor in the free States saw proper to make for him and have elected him, believing that on this great

What is their duty, then? To exact to the very letter the fulfilment of these pledges. General Taylor has permitted himself to be committed by them; he knows he has succeeded at the North on the strength of such committalism Let him dishonor the promises of his leading advocates, let him disappoint the confident calculations of his non-slaveholding supporters, and he will stand, justly branded in the estimation of all honest men, as having sought and obtained the highest office in the gift of the American People on false pretences

question he will not thwart the action of Con-

The decision is now made that he is to be the President for the next term of four years: we shall not prejudge him on this question, or any other. We shall hope for the best, though fearing the worst. Meantime, we make a few ex tracts from Whig papers of established character to show what they expect:

From the Cincinnati Gazette NO MORE SLAVE TERRITORY. The Whig party have uniformly and invariably resisted the acquisition of slave territory, and always opposed the conversion of free into slave territory. The Whigs, South as well as North, opposed the annexation of Texas, and the Whigs of the free States, to a man, have unitedly contraded that the acquisity for the states of the tree states. ended that the new Territories acquired from Mexico shall not only remain free, but be sol-emnly dedicated to Freedom. That there shall be no more slave extension, or "slave diffusion s now, and always has been, a cardinal principle is now, and always has been, a cardinal principle with the Whigs; this they have professed, and have always proven the sincerity of their profession by their votes.

General Taylor, a man of tried patriotism, and

of unquestioned integrity, being a candidate for nomination, in his Allison letter, declared that nomination, in his Alinson letter, declared that the will of the people, as expressed by their rep-resentatives, in relation to questions of domestic policy, should not be arrested by the personal opinion of the individual who may happen to be President, nor should his veto be interposed in relation to any question that has been settled by the governmental departments and acquiesced in by the people. Here is a distinct and unequivocal assurance and pledge that, as Chief Magistrate, hi will sign a Free Territorial Bill for the organization of civil government in New Mexico and California Then, again, it is quite certain that no such bil can pass the Senate, as at present constituted, without the cas ing vote of the Vice President in its favor. And in Millard Fillmore the Whigs had a candidate who could not be doubted upon this subject. With candidates pledged and relithis subject. With candidates pledged and reliable upon this great issue, as well as being right upon other great questions of national policy, the Whigs entered the contest full of hope that they would have the coöperation of all those who claimed to regard slave restriction paramount to all other questions. The Locofocos had candidates who denied that the people, by their representatives, had any power to prohibit the extension of Slavery into territory now free—candidates pledged to peto any Free Soil Bill, and give the casting vote against its passage.

the casting vote against its passage.

It was clear, therefore, that the only possible way of passing a territorial bill with the "Wilmot Proviso" annexed, was to vote for and elect Taylor and Fillmore. This we honestly believed and have earnestly asserted; this we now believe, and installation of Taylor and Fillmore into office. this great act will be consummated.

We always have been, are now, and always

We always have neen, are new, and always shall be, the unyielding opponent of slave-extension; and under no circumstances could we consent to the "diffusion of slavery" over territory now free. Upon this subject we can consent to no compromises. We earnestly advocated the election of Taylor and Fillmore, believing understanding and still believing, that their election. doubtingly, and still believing, that their ele under the circumstances, was the only way of se-curing the object desired.

Such is the language of the leading Whig paper of the non-slaveholding West. Let us hear what the North American, the organ of the party in the Middle States, says, in commenting upon an article in the Richmond Enquirer :

an article in the Richmond Enquirer:

"But the Enquirer takes particular exception to our advocacy of the 'prohibition of Slavery in the Territories of California and New Mexico,' and endeavors to excite the South, because such a sentiment has been avowed by 'the leading Whig journal.' We have no apprehension of losing favor or confidence for maintaining this position.

"During the recent canvass, we never urged the election of Gen. Taylor on sectional grounds." "During the recent canvass, we never arged the election of Gen. Taylor on sectional grounds, but upon the broad political platform that the will of the majority should govern, and that the President should not exercise the veto power arbitrarily against the legislation of Congress. This was our doctrine North and South, and we should consider the President election data hand to sing a bill impossible the president election data hand to sing a bill impossible the president election data hand to sing a bill impossible the president election data hand to sing a bill impossible the president election data hand to sing a bill impossible the president election data hand to sing a bill impossible the president election and the president election of the president election electi the President elect in duty bound to sign a bill impos-ing the ordinance of 1787 on the Territories of Cali-fornia and New Mexico. More than this, breathing as we do the free air of the North, and opposed as we are to the extension of Slavery in any and every form, we shall insist, to the uttermost of our every form, we shall insist, to the untermost of our influence, upon the adoption of such a restriction. It has been, over and over again, proclaimed by Southern journals, that Slavery cannot exist in California and New Mexico. If they are sincered in this opinion, there can be no reasonable objection to the proposed prohibition. But whether or not, we shall urge it zealously and continually not recognising that code of political morals which induces men to advocate a principle before an election and to abandon it afterwards. If we cannot expect the South to units with us in carrying men to advocate a principle before an such a proposition through Congress, we can expect it to acquiesce in the decision of a majority of the people. No one proposes to interfere with the institution of Slavery where it exists, or to disturb any of the rights of the South; but the question any of the rights of the South; but the question aggumes quite another shape when we are called upon to extend its area, and to increase slave representation. The adoption of the Anti-Slavery Proviso in reference to the new Territories, would do more, in our judgment, to settle this versed and agitating subject, and to restore harmony and quiet to the Union, than any other measure that could be carried through Comment.

could be carried through Congress. Let us hear another witness, one from the ex treme Northeast-the Portland (Me.) Advertiser, an able Whig paper:

"Upon the much voxed question which has been so much agitated during the recent capvags, General Taylor will occupy a position in the Presidential chair in which he can be the means Presidential chair in which he can be the means of doing much good—more, perhaps, than any other man. Of his personal popularity and strong hold upon the affections of the mass of the Southern petiple, there can be no doubt. And yet we find South Garolina, under the lead of John C. Calhoun, voting by an overwhelming majgrify for Cass—a man who has no such hold on the affections of her citizens, and who is by no means a favorite with her distinguished Senator! Why is this? Friends of Free Soil! who have been told by some of your leaders that South Carolina would vate for Taylor, can you tell why this is so? To us the reason is quite obvious. John C. Calhoun knows very well that overy attempt to sequests permission by telegraph of the General to give it publicity—and the General answers, Yes, Read the letter—it was a simple denial of "vile fabrications and frauds." Why was it improper to put the brand on such reports, six months ago, when they first were issued; and were so widely circulated? We can see no reasons for such a policy, except such as would be influential with no high-minded politician. The effect of the articles in the Union, so far as the Wilmot Proviso was concerned, could be sufficiently counteracted, for the time, by rumors set afloat in all quarters at the North, of private letters from General Taylor, disclaiming any purpose to veto disarm the hostility of the Democrats, and bring accessions to Taylor, from beyond the ranks of the Whig party. Besides, the indignant denial, if published six months before the election, would have been made the subject of comment at the South, prejudicial to his interests in that section. Mr. Smith, accordingly, with the denial in his pocket to long ago as last April, let the "vile fabrications and frauds" accomplish what they could for his candidate, and then, on the eve of the subject. The conservative feeling of the subject and then, on the eve of the last subject. The conservative feeling of the subject and then, on the eve of the last subject. The conservative feeling of the subject and then, on the eve of the last subject. The conservative feeling of the subject and then, on the eve of the last subject. The conservative feeling of the subject and then, on the eve of the last subject. The conservative feeling of the subject and then, on the eve of the last subject. The conservative feeling of the subject and then, on the eve of the last subject. The conservative feeling of the subject and then, on the eve of the last subject. The conservative feeling of the subject and then, on the eve of the last subject. The conservative feeling of the subject and the s

which we speak will be strengthened by the elec-tion of General Taylor. A Southern man, having a strong hold on the affections of the Southern people, elected by a national party, the great body of which will never yield their assent to the extension of Slavery, he may have an influence with the South which no Northern man could. This subject will require all the wisdom, caution, and firmness, of General Taylor and his supporters."

The New York Courier and Enquirer has just ome out with an article strongly insisting on the Wilmot Proviso. We shall notice it next week.

CREDIT TO WHOM CREDIT .- The article on our first page entitled " More Irregularity," is copied from the Albany Atlas. The Union should have credit for the one upon our Foreign Mails.

For the National Era. MORNING.

BY MISS PHEBE CAREY. Sadly, when the day was done, To his setting waned the sun; Heavily the shadows fell, And the wind, with fitul swell, Echoed through the forest dim, Like a friar's ghostly hymn. Mournful on the wall afar, Walked the evening sentry Walked the evening sentry star; Burning clear, and cold, and lone, Midnight's constellations shone; While the hours, with solemn tread Passed like watchers by the dead.

Now at last the morning wakes, And the spell of darkness breaks On the mountains, dewy sweet, Standing with her rosy feet, White her golden fingers fair Part the soft flow of her hair. With the dew from flower and leaf Flies the heavy dew of grief; From the darkness of my thought, Night her solenn aspect caught; And the morning's joys begin, As a morning breaks within.

God's free sunshine on the hills, Soft mists hanging o'er the rills, Blushing Bowers of loveliness Trembling with the light wind's kiss Oh! the soul forgets its care, Looking on a world so fair! Morning woo me with her charms, Like a lover's pleading arms; Soft above me bend her skies, As a lover's tender eyes; And my heavy heart of pain, Trembling, thrills with hope again.

THE SLAVE POET OF NORTH CAROLINA. Some twenty years ago, a small duodeci amphlet was published at Raleigh, North Caroina, containing several short lyrical compositions by George, a slave of James Horton, of Chatham county, North Carolina. The publication was made by some benevolent citizens of Raleigh, for the purpose of calling attention to the author, and to awaken a feeling in his behalf, which might nable them to fill up a subscription for purchas-

ing his freedom. In the preface they say "None will imagine it possible that pieces produced as these have been should be free from blemish in composition or taste. The author is now thirty-two years of age, and has always la-bored in the field on his master's farm, promiscu-ously with the few others which Mr. Horton owns, in circumstances of the greatest possible simplicity. His master says he knew nothing of his poetry, but as he heard it from others. Georg All his pieces are written down by others; and his reading, which is done at night, and at the employed on poetry, such as he could procure— this being the species of composition most inter-esting to him. It is thought best to print his pro-ductions without correction, that the mind of the ductions without correction, that the mind of the reader may be in no uncertainty as to the origireader may be in no uncertainty as to the origi-nality and genuineness of every part. We shall conclude this account of George with an assurance that he has been ever a faithful, honest, and in-dustrious slave. That his heart has felt deeply and sensitively in this lowest possible condition of human nature, will easily be believed, and is impressively confirmed by one of his stanzas:

"Come, melting Pity, from afar,
And break this vast enormous bar
Between a wretch and thee:
Purchase a few short days of time,
And bid a vassal soar sublime,
On wings of Liberty. " Raleigh, July 2, 1829,"

The pieces in this little collection indicate gen the squalid misery and degrading associations of the slave quarters," at hours snatched from the interval of rest permitted to the weary field hand fields of his master, by one who could only, by the pitch light of his cabin fire, with difficulty read the few books which fell into his hands, they certainly merit an honorable place among the "Cu riosities of Literature." Compared with the ear liest productions of the Ettrick Shepherd, which are in print, they by no means sink in the reader's estimation. Take the following, from th plece on "Creation," as an example (a favorable one, it is true) of the felicity of expression and vigor of thought which characterize the slave

"The march in Heaven begun, And spleador filled the skies.

"The angels heard the tune

"When Time and Space were young, The music rolled along— The morning stars together sang, And Heaven was drown'd in song." Is there not something of the divine offlatus here manifested? The wind bloweth where it listeth. Something of that inspiration of genius which enabled Haydn to hear the choral harmonies of the "Creation "-the songs of the morning stars, and the rejoicing of the sons of God-seems to have struggled in the breast of the poor negro rhymer Surely there is a spirit in man, and the inspire tion of the Almighty giveth him understanding Even in the slave, cast down from the position which God assigned him, herded with beasts, and classed with the wares of the merchant-degraded, abject, and despised-Nature recognises her lord, although erownless and dethroned, and ministers to him in the organ sounds of the pines which skirt his task-field, in the sunset glory which burns upon his homeward path, and in the stars which shine down upon his humble cabin. It is not even in the power of Slavery to wholly unmake the divinest work of Creation-the Chattel which it lifts upon the auction block is but the mutilated and disfigured image of God.

We copy entire the following poem, not on account of its literary merit, which is far inferior to other pieces in the collection, but because it utters with truthful carnestness the great longing of the author's heart the cry of a suffering spirit from its bonds and darkness, for light and lib-

> "Alas! and am I born for this, To wear this slavish chain!
> Deprived of all created bliss,
> Through hardship, toil, and pain! "How long have I in bondage lain, And languished to be free! Alas! and must I still complain— Deprived of liberty! "Oh, Heaven! and is there no relief This bids the steet grap : To soothe the pain—to quelt the grief And anguish of a slave?

"Come, Liberty, thou eheerful sound, Roll through my ravished ears! Come, let my grief in joys be drowned, And drive away my fears. "Say unto foul Oppression, Cease: Ye tyrants, rage no more, and let the joyful trump of peace Now hid the ragent ways."

6 Soar on the pinions of that dove Which long has ecced for thee, And breathed her notes from Afric's grove. The sound of Liberty. "Oh, Liberty! thon golden prise, So often sought by blood— We crave thy sacred sun to rise, The gift of nature's God!

"Bld Slavery hide her haggard face, And Harbarists My; I se rn to see the sad disgrace In which enslaved I lie.

"Dear Liberty, upon thy breast I languish to respire; And like the swan unto her nest, "Oh, blest asylum—heavenly balm!
"Into thy boughs I fige—
and in thy shades the storm shall calm,
with songs of Liberty."

The following pathetic verses on the death of a coung slave girl, named Rebecca, are worthy of a poet of Cuha, the martyr of Freedom, Juan Placido. There is something deeply affecting in this dirge for a slave, by a slave. How bright and beautiful deep areas the

rejoices that through its portals the spirit of his sister has passed into the glorious liberty of the children of God, where the servant is free from the master, and the wicked cease from troubling!

I view thee now launched on Eternity's ocean, Thy soul, how it smiles as it floats on the wave; It smiles as if filled with the softest emotion, But looks not behind on the frown of the Grave!

The Messenger came from afar to relieve thee, In this lonesome valley no more shalt thou roam; Bright scraphs now atand on the banks to receive the And cry, 'Happy stranger, thou art welcome home! Thou art gone to a feast while thy friends are bewailing,

Rebecca is free from the pains of oppression, No friends could prevail with her longer to stay; She smiles on the fields of eternal fruition, Whilst Death like a bridegroom attends her away!

We do not pretend that the verses we have quoted are remarkable either for originality or artistic skill. But, viewed through the medium of the author's condition, they cannot fail to call forth the admiration of the reader. Who can say that the glorious natural gifts of Burns, or Milton, would have shone forth more brightly than that of poor George, if, like him, these worldrenowned masters of song had been born the chattel slaves of a Carolina planter! J. G. W.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE SHIPMASTER'S ASSISTANT, AND COMMERCIAL DIGEST, containing Information necessary to Merchants, Owners, and Masters of Ships. By Joseph Blunt, Counsellor at Law. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Blunt informs us in the preface that this work, although preceded by three editions of a similar character, is in reality almost altogether new, in consequence of the extensive changes that have taken place in the commercial laws of this country and others. It is an invaluable digest of all the laws and harbor regulations that can materially affect the interests of merchants, owners, and masters of vessels. To them, such a work is indispensable; to the law-maker who would legislate intelligently upon the subject of commerce and navigation, it must prove greatly serviceable; and the general reader will find embodied in it a large amount of information on many topics which he may often hear discussed without having any very clear idea of them. The following titles of

subjects will show the range taken by the author: Masters, Mates, Scamen, Owners, Ships, Navigation Laws, Revenue Cutters, Custom-House Laws, Importation, Clearing and Entering Vessels, Drawtender, Freight, Insurance, Average, Salvage, Bottomry and Respondentia, Factors, Bills of Exchange, Exchange, Currencies, Weights, Measures, Wreck Laws, Quarantine Laws, Passenger Laws, Pilot Laws, Harbor Regulations, Marine Offences, Slave Trade, Regulations in Southern Ports respecting Colored People, Navy, Pennons, Consuls, Commercial Regulations of Foreign Nations, Tariff of the United States, Rigging, Sea Terms, Warehousing, Col-

The work is an octavo of nine hundred pages, handsomely printed and substantially bound. LAYS AND BALLADS. By Thomas Buchanan Read. Phila-

delphia: George S. Appleton. For sale by R. Farnham, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington. We are indebted to the author for a copy of this beautifully printed volume of Lays and Ballads. The Public is familiar with the productions of his pen. We like him best when he attempts least. The more simple his lays, the more they breathe the pure spirit of poetry. His strength lies in his simplicity, and his happiest thoughts seem to be struck out without an effort. " The

Deserted Road" is a pretty thing, with a touch of desolateness about it "Ancient road, that wind'st deserted
Through the level of the vale,
Sweeping toward the crowded market
Like a stream without a sail;

Standing by thee, I look backward,

Here I stroll along the village As in youth's departed morn; But I miss the crowded coaches And the driver's bugle horn—

ⁿ Miss the crowd of jovial teamsters Filling buckets at the wells, With their wains from Copestuga, And their orchestras of bells. "To the mossy wayside tayern

"To the mossy ways no to the Comes the noisy throng no more, And the faded sign, complaining, Swings, unnoticed, at the door;" &c. The artless verses entitled "L'Envoi" are re-

ally exquisite : "L'ENVOI. "I bring the flower you asked of me, A simple bloom, nor bright nor rare, But like a star its light will be Within the darkness of your hair.

"It grew not in those guarded bowers Where rustling fountains sift their spray Where rustling fountains sift th But gladly drank the common sho Of dew beside the dusty way. "It may be in its humble sphere

It cheered the pilgrim of the road, And shed as blest an alms, as e'er The generous hand of Wealth bestowed. Or though, save mine, it met no eye, But secretly looked up and grew. And from the loving air and sky Its little store of beauty drew;

"And though it breathed its small perfume So low they did not woo the bee— Expited, how it shines and blooms, Apove all flowers, since worn by thee

"And thus the song you hade me sing,

"And unto this, my humble strain,
How much of beauty shall belong,
If thou wilt in thy memory deign
Fo wear my simple flower of song! DTUMN: A PRIZE POEM, by Jesse E. Dow. Washington

Mr. Dow sings not only the Autumn, but the Winter; and as they are just now alternating, freezing us one day, and thawing us the next, his is the work for the hour. We have glided along the smooth, yet animated verse of this little volume, with something of the pleasure we used to feel on reading Thomson for the first time. Mr. Dow has an eye and a heart for Nature, and depicts her in some of her phases with much strength and beauty.

For example, here is a contrast quite finely wrought.

ought.

"A drowsy stillness steals along the plain;
The leaves have motionless on every tree;
The twitt'ring swallow glides along the ground,
White cautious pigeons seek the sheltering envise
The geese, that o'er the green so stately stalked,
Fly towards the gloomy west with heavy wing,
And give a noisy welcome to the rain.
The cattle from the bills come early home,
And from the fallow ground the lab'rer turns,
Long ere the hour of sunset, with an eye
That reads the secrets of the heavens as well
As though it opened first in Chaldea's land.
Along the road the mimic whirlwind runs,
And with its unseen fingers lifts the dus;
The fown-feyntring waght fatter motus;
And down the hill, and o'er the sandy plain.
The village Jehu makes the coach-wheel spin, The village Jehu makes the coach-wheel s His born's wild music swelling on the ear. The storm comes, in all its fierceness.

"Flash after flash lights up the dreaded cene,
And answering thu der speaks from every clou
While the deep caveras of the ocean swell
Their mystic voices in the chorus grand.
Men tit in silence now, with anxious looks,
Wille thid in offlers week their down being.
And press their waiting infants to their breasts "From her low lattice by the cottage door,
The anxions housewife marks the religious storm

From her low lattice by the cottage door,
The anxions housewife marks the pelting storm;
Sees the advent'rous traveller onward go,
Seeking his distant hamlet ere the night
Adds tenfold horrors to the dismal scene.
Swiftly the steed bounds o'er the woodland plain,
While hope beams brightly from the rider's eye,
When ho! a crimson flash, with peal sublime,
Instate as thought, and terrible as death,
Around her bursts. Biffeded she state, then seen,
Again. The horse and his bold rider lie
Hushed in the marble sleep that lasts through time;
And while the wind howls mournfully around,
The forest owns the baptism of fire.

The corest owns the baptism of fire.

The forest owns the baptism of fire.

"The onset o'er, in mingled fire and hail, Behold the rain in sweet profusion fa'ls. The warm shower melts the crystal drops that hide The earth's brown bosom; and the foaming procks to singling down the hills, and through the vales, Like happy children when their tanks are o'pr. A few bright manker, and hoises, pateing peakly, and then, amid the broad and crimson glow. O'er western hills a golden spot appears, That spreads and brightens as the tempest wanes, Like Heaven's first saile upon the dying's face. The gone, the rumbling of its chariot wheels Dies in the ocean vales where echo slesse; While waves that foll'd in music on the shore, Lashed into angry surges, foam and breakly notes of terror on the rocky les. The gong, and on its bosom dark and wild, The boy of God's hung, in colors bright, And beautiful as morning's blashing tints, When the ark reside on the mountain top, and the small remnant of a deluged world. Looked out upon the wilderness and wept. The reader will find much in this unpretend

The reader will find much in this unpretend ing volume, to while away an agreeable hour by tiful does even the grave seem to him who the evening fireside.

THIRTY YEARS SINCE, OR THE RUINED FAMILY. A Tale, by G. P. R. James. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington.

The recent works of James had not afforded ground to anticipate much from this last publication. We were therefore agreeably disappointed to find it quite a readable book, with fewer of the author's disagreeable mannerisms than are usually to be found in his late writings, and with an evident effort to elevate the tone and enliven the plot of his story. He has given a very forcible illustration of the mischievous working of the ntilitarian doctrine so popular among certain classes. Some things are objectionable. When the perpetrators, aiders, and abettors of an outrageous plot of robbery and murder are discovered and brought to punishment, he consigns the poor plebeians to the gallows, and the lawyer to infamy; but the nobleman whose vile passions were partly productive of these wrongs, and others equally heinous in the sight of Heaven, is very considerately removed by sudden death, just at the moment that the discovery of his crime becomes inevitable This may be in accordance with the social relations of the people of Great Britain. A tender regard for the character of the aristocracy is a cardinal virtue, and he who deals out to them the same measure of justice that he does to the peasant, must be deemed an offender against propriety. There is also an uncalledfor censure of the patriot Lafayette, which, however it may please transatlantic readers, will not enhance the popularity of the work among us.

FIRST BOOK IN GREEK, containing a full View of the Forms of Words, with Vocabularies and Copious Exercises on the Method of Constant Imitation and Repetition. By John McClintock, D. D., and George R. Crooks, A. M. New

CLOSE OF THE VOLUME. - With the present number of the Harbinger, we bring our seventh volume to a close. Commenced with no favorable omens of success, except the goodness and greatness of the cause to which it is devoted—called to assume a position of uncompromising hostility to the social abuses by which the progress of humanthe social abuses by which the progress of numanity is retarded—and abstaining from all the means and arts of popularity which give a wide circulation to the favorite journals of the day—our paper has been hitherto sustained by the earnest devotion of friends, who appreciate the principles of which it is almost the exclusive organ in this country, and who welcome the truths which it unfolds as the genuine harbingers of a new and glorious era in the history of the ages. We need not express our thanks to the patrons who have aided in the support of our publication, for our labors have been devoted to an object which is no less dear to their hearts than it is to our own In less dear to their hearts than it is to our own. In our different spheres, we have striven for the attainment of a common end, though we will not deny that our zeal has been quickened and our energies fortified by the copious expressions of sympathy and approbation with which our efforts in the cause of Social Harmony have been honorably our friends. The catholic successful. ed by our friends. The catholic encouragement, moreover, which we have received from many intelligent subscribers, who, although not converts to our social ideas, are attracted to our journal by the industry and independence with which it is conducted, deserves and will receive our sincerest gratitude. For the future, we trust that, to say the least, our columns will be found as worthy of perusal as heretofore.—The (N. Y.) Harbinger.

The Harbinger is one of the most welcome of our exchanges. It advocates its peculiar views with earnestness, but its tone is dignified and its spirit liberal. The literary merits of the journal are of a high order. Any of our friends who desire to obtain an insight into the doctrines of Association, cannot find a more unexceptionable instructor than The Harbinger.

THE FRIENDS .- A great controversy has sprung ocrats of Philadelphia are very much incensed their insolent attempt to institute an inquisition over so respectable a body of religious people.

The controversy in highly interesting, as it serves to display the extraordinary devotion of the Democrats to Principle, and the generous zeal of box. Both parties, however, in this exalted struggle, seem to pay the least possible regard to the feelings or good name of the society, from the attack or defence of which each is striving to make a little political capital. We confess it would give us great pleasure to learn that all the Friends had sustained the Free Soil ticket, but it was no more their duty than that of the People generally. We are firmly persuaded that there were but two consistent classes of voters in the late election—the Free Soil men and the slaveholders-but we are just as firmly persuaded that the great majority of voters who sustained the Taylor and Cass tickets, thought they were doing the best on the whole that the circumstances would permit. The difference of opinion is radical, but, as neither party is infallible, we see not how denunciation is to settle which side was right. There is plenty of room for argument, none for anathemas.

HUMBLE FAITH .- The Baltimore American looks up to the President elect as a little deity. It speaks of the "abiding confidence which the people of all sections of the country have in his good sense, hi moderation, armness, and patriotism."

"Without knowing precisely what he will do," says the American, "they are persuaded that he will do whatever is right and reasonable in the circumstances under which he may be placed."

"The King can do no wrong," is a sentiment not confined to the British Constitution. The Balti-more American seems to think that a similar sentiment pervades the American people. They claim to be the most intelligent, self-relying republicans in the world; but all at once they awake to a consciousness of their ignorance and incapacity, and look up in humble faith to the wonderful man who says he has never had any time to bestow on the investigation of political questions—exclaiming, "We know not precisely what thou wilt do, but we are persuaded that thou wilt do what is right and reasonable, understanding what we need far better than we do ourselves."

We submit to the Baltimore American whether it be not expedient next to annoint and crown the infallible General Zachary Taylor, King by the grace of God?

AMERICAN RRISONEE AT HAVAHA.—A letter-from Havana, in the Charleston Courier, says.

"A man by the name of Bush, a citizen of the United States, and steward on board the American barque Childe Harold, of New York, was arrested here by order of the Captain General, on the 21st Oct., and still remains in prison. During all this time he has been denied permission to see either the American Consul, his counsel, or his friends, so that the real nature of the charges against Bush cannot be asceptained. The United States Consul, General Campbell, has done everything in his power to obtain the release of Bush, or good reasons for his detention, without any satisfactory result."

ippians' into Trumbull county, to induce the lippians' into Trumbull county, to induce the Free-Soilers to doughface, as he had done. The Faylor yote was less than 1,400; of course, that portion of the corruption fund used in paying for said epistles was thrown away. Greeley is with us in heart, undoubtedly; but a soldier that will

FATAL ELECTION AFFRAYS.—At New Gricans, on the night of the Presidential election, in a terrible affray in the 3d Municipality, Nicholas Dignon was killed by a small-sword stab, and J. S. Dugerny, who was charged with killing Dignon, was so badly heaten, that he died the following day. Both were very respectable men, and sixil municipality officers. A boy, Antonio Angles, was killed in a coffee-house in the same municipality, by a man named Woodwell.

An Election Row took place at Port Carbon, chuylkill county, Pennsylvania, on the 7th, which resulted in the death of a man named chason, and the serious injury of another.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Acadia, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston on Sunday, with advices a week later from Europe.

IRELAND.—The State trials recommenced at

IRELAND.—The State trials recommenced at Dublin on Friday. The attorney general, at the commencement, gave his fiat for issuing a writ of error under the certificates lodged by Mr. Wm. Smith O'Brien's counsel, on the trial of that gentleman at Clonmel. In accordance with this decision, the prisoner will be brought to Dublin, and the writ will then be argued before the Court of the Queen's Bench, from whence, should the decision still be unfavorable to him, his case will be removed to the House of Lords. Similar sanctions have been granted in the cases of Messrs. Meagher, McManus, and O'Donoghue.

FRANCE.—The coming election of President of the Republic appears to be the all-engrossing subject in France. A majority of the members of the National Assembly had resolved to postpone the election until some time in February, but Cavaignac's decided opposition had checked the movement, and the election will take place as at first decided, on the 11th of December. Louis Napoleon's friends feel confident of electing him to the Presidency.

Presidency.

The cholera was progressing through France insidiously, but was not creating any undue alarm. The number of deaths in Paris weekly was below he average of the last five years.

Vienna.—The continued interruption of com-

VIENNA.—The continued interruption of communication precludes anything like a correct detail of events in this beleagured city. Accounts down to the 28th October, received by way of Berlin, state that every means of inducing a surrender having failed, Count Windischgratz commenced bombarding the city, and that he and Jellachich still completely surrounded Vienna with a large force, which was daily increasing.

The water and gas pipes which supply the city with those two articles had been detached by the Imperial troops, after a severe conflict had taken

Imperial troops, after a severe conflict had taken place between the two armies, fighting for the McClintock, D. D., and George R. Crooks, A. M. New York: Harper & Brothers.

This is one of a series of elementary Latin and Greek books, constructed on the method of Ollendorf. It is admirably arranged, and introduces the student easily to a knowledge of the structure of the Greek language. The method adopted is the true method of teaching any language.

With the present

ITALY.—It is reported that the Italian difficulty has been settled through the mediation of France and England. Austria is to retain Lombardy, but under a new constitution, and is to withdraw her troops from the soil of Italy.

The chances of peace in Italy predominate. The King of Sardinia has wisely hesitated to recommence hostilities, and it is hoped negotiations will prevent a further appeal to arms.

The German Central Power proposes that Lombardy shall remain attached to Austria, but to constitute part of the Italian Diet, which several of the Italian Sovereigns are anxious to create. Thus Lombardy would hold the same relation to Italy that the Duchy of Luxumbourg holds tion to Italy that the Duchy of Luxumbourg holds

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4 .- Cotton is active. In the took place, but became dull toward the latter end, with a downward tendency; but the Bank of England having reduced the rate of interest to three per cent, prices recovered yesterday, and closed steady at a ½d. advance on last week. Orleans fair, 4½d.; middling, 3½d.; fair Upland Mobile, 3½d.; middling, 3½d.

The corn markets are all quiet, and prices a

shade lower, indicating that the potato rot is not increasing. Flour is quoted at 29s. 6d. to 30s. White corn, 23s. 6d.; yellow do., 34s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. Meal, 17s. Wheat, 7s. to 8s. 6d. The duty on

For the National Era. BAMBLING EPISTLES FROM NEW YORK. BY JOHN SMITH THE YOUNGER.

No. 5. PHILOSOPHER IN RAGS TEACHES MEN HOW TO GET RICH.

Here's gold!"-Tanon's Address to the Thieres On one of those calm October evenings which have recently fled forever, a strange-looking character-with a lang, griszled beard, long, matted locks, and keen, grey eyes, that shone with unup respecting the Society of Friends. The Dem. natural lustre - might have been seen slowly walking on one of the broad sidewalks around St. become followers of Zachariah Taylor; and the great coat, the original color of which had long Whigs are incensed against the Democrats for since become a subject of speculation, and which flapped about his tall attenuated figure, reminding the passer-by of one of those imitations of civilized man which occasionally strike such ter-ror into certain freebooting fewls of the air. The leaves were falling fast, and the breezes, with the Whigs in behalf of the freedom of the hallot-box. Both purties, however, in this exalted acterizes them, sighed as mournfully through the naked and decaying branches, as any small-beer poet or penny-a-liner could possibly have described them. In the Park, Hibernian nursery-maids, their delicate noses slightly reddened by the "keen and biting air," were collecting the scrofuous progeny of the aristocrats of the neighborhogd, in obedience to the shrill mandate of more than one anxious mamma, longing for her darling Jemima; and industrious hod-men, with empty dinner cans, hurried homeward to embrace their affectionate families, and enjoy the sweet sleep

that rests on Industry's pillow.
Suddenly, the stranger with the long beard and suddenly, the stranger with the tong beard and the wild-looking eyes paused on the side-walk, and, after gazing for a few moments in silence upon one of the fine mansions that stood on the square, he lifted up his voice and spared not. It was of the tyranny and injustice of the rich the strange man spoke, and his accents were fierce and impassioned as those of some half-famished seer of old, who had just returned from seeing wild visions in the stormy desert. The little children, scared by the unwonted sounds, quickly sought the skirts of their guardian angels in calico, and the laborers stopped in amazement to hearken unto the strong-lunged prophet in tatters. Long and vehement was the harangue of the madmanfor such he evidently was-until, changing his

"Do you all want to grow rich? If you do, Pil tell you the secret—ha! ha! ha!" and he burst into a fit of uproarious laughter. "Pil tell you how it is done—hark ye!" and the stroighig-hip long beard, and siniling quite pleasantly, he added, "Of every shilling you touch, be sure that eleven pence halferen whether the stroighing that the stroighing happened to the stroighing hip to the stroighing happened to the stroigh happ

ulfpenny sticks to your fingers!"

THE CHEAP WIEKLY NEWSPAPERS. As you walk along Broadway on Saturday afternoon, you may observe near the porticos of the principal hotels several young gentlemen of not very prepossessing appearance, and wave ward-robe appears to be not a little dilapidated, who have displayed on the side-walk a number of priated sheets, with flaming pictorial headings, which have apparently just been issued from the iren fingers of some steam press in Nassau or Ann street. These are in fact the principal publishers of the cheap weekly newspapers; and it is said that their sales amount in the aggregate to between sixty and seventy thousand copies each week. I expended a couple of shillings the other day in this species of merchandise, and came away with a bundle of papers almost as large as a President's message or a Congressman's speech on the

tariff. It was a task, to be sure, but I did man-

ident's message or a Congressman's speech on the tariff. It was a task, to be sure, but I did manage to examine the entire budget with care and attention; and I think it may not be amiss to give your readers some idea of the precious stuff which is thus sold, dirt cheap, by the cart load, in this highly refined and civilized city.

The first page of these delectable sheets is usually filled with what purports to be a tale of life and crime in New York. There is quite a rage just now for this sort of thing. Cut-throats, pickpockets, and rowdies, are the only persons that seem to thrive on the stage of the six-penny theatres; and they also eyidently monopolise all the genius of these newspaper writers. "Red Shirt Jake, or the Chatham Street Tragedy;" "Life in New York, or the Murdered Seamstress;" "Bloody Pete, or the Fatal Cellar;"—these, and similar "taking" captions, may enable you to judge of the character of the nomances which the cheap weekly newspapers deal out to their customers. Coarse, vulgar slang and blasphemy constitute the staple of the conversation in which the characters indulge; while robbery, burglary, murder, and the most revolting orimes, make up their habitual employments. Que of these prints, I observed, has just commenced the publication of a story entitled, "Bertha, or the History of H—II;" and in the opening chapter, the writer certainly seems to be familiar with what may well be supposed to be the language of demons. Amid all this trash I have looked in vain for any semblance of true talent or sentiment. The stories are miscrably devoid of dramatic interest; and how such vulgar, commonplace, filthy, blasphemous stuff finds a market, even in the lowest hann's of uncleanness, is surprising.

It will hardly be necessary to inform your readers that the character of the editorials of these papers is quite in keeping with that of their literactions and respect to the contents, and indicates with sufficient clear-ness the habits and education of the writers. It all smacks evidently of the pot-house and oyster-cellar. These writers may indeed be denominated the oyster-cellar literati. Their genius is born of gin-slings, and their fancy is active only amid the sun of so many goes down in darkness, ounpared to which that poisoned atmosphere is bright and dazzling as the noon.

These be thy teachers. O thoughtless thousands in this Christian city! This the Pulpit to which the Congress of which we are the representative to submit to your serious consideration the great and important questions which formed the subject of their anxious deliberations, and results to submit to your serious consideration the great and important questions which formed the subject of their anxious deliberations, and respectfully yet earnestly to invite your attention to the great and important questions which formed the subject of their anxious deliberations, and results which they arrived. They we hear you say—'Aye, aye.''

New Hampshirk.—The votes of 177 towns for the subject of their anxious deliberations, and results which they arrived. They will be found embodied in the following resolutions:

1. That, in the judgment of this Congress, and a spectfully yet earnestly to invite your attention to the great and important questions which they arrived. They will be found embodied in the following resolutions:

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1. That, in the judgment of the civilized world

in this Christian city! This the Pulpit to which hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of our hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of our young men resort! Alas! alas! And are these vile sheets purchased and read because they are liked? Not at all. I am satisfied that they are not liked. They are thrust upon the unreflecting by the newsboys and cheap newspaper agents, who realize an immense commission on this dirty business, and they are purchased from curiosity—from thoughtlessness—from a vain expectation of finding something piquant and spicy and "rich." How abate this evil? Let the philanthropist, instead of patronizing dull prints, miscalled religious newspapers, give his aid in the establishment of entertaining, readable, instructive, cheap weekly newspapers, under the management of Christian men, who are neither dolts nor hypocrites. Is not this a thing worth thinking about, O ye Dutch Reformed, Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopalian believers, burning with zeal to evangelize the heathen in our midst, will ye think of it?

THE CLUBS OF NEW YORK. You may have heard sometimes, my dear reader, of the clubs of New York; but as you may not have had a chance, in any of your hurried visits to this noisy metropolis, to learn much about them, I will, if you please, try and give you an idea of what the things are. Let me introduce you to one of them—not a very stylish one, to be sure, but it will answer as a specimen of many of those "clubs" in which the better class of store-keepers, artists, lawyers, pastry-cooks, doctors, dentists, gingerbread men, and keepers of oyster saloons, seek relief from desperate duns, cantankerous wives, and other "natural ills that flesh is heir to."

kerous wives, and other "natural ills that flesh is heir to."

Up three pair of stairs—here we are! Fough! What an atmosphere, redolent of gin and tobacco! Let us enter the paradise called the "Citizens' Club." It has just struck ten, and the President calls for a glass of hot brandy and water. A remarkable man, that, I assure you! He is President also of the "Picknick Club"—an association of decayed old gentlemen much addicted to ninepins and rash excursions on the fourth of July. Yet he bears his honors meekly! He has a fine chalky, benevolent face, blows his nose like a trumpet, scolds the members, and takes care of the cards. This is his kingdom, and here he reigns supreme from seven P. M. till one in the morning. He is now earnestly engaged in discussing the relative merits of Kemble and Kean, with that groggy old chap in the snuff-colored coat, who is, let me tell you in confidence, supposed to be the victim of a managerial conspiracy. He is the best "Sir Pertinax McSycophant" that ever disgusted the play-going public, and yet he cannot, he says, get an engagement. For years he has sat here night after night, in a hopeless effort to solve this inscrutable problem. Redder and redder blooms his nose, and seedier and seedier waxes his snuff-colored coat, yet dark as ever is the secret of the poor old man's failure to get an engagement. I think that problem will never be solved, even by all the wit of the "Citizens' Club." Yet there are worse than thou; so, mellow be thine ale, old man, and deaf thine ear to the rude Yet there are worse than thou; so, mellow be thine ale, old man, and deaf thine gar to the rude jests of the "Citizens' Club!" But whom have we next?

"Bosn in a garret, in the kitchen bred"—
that little, insignificant, scorched-looking gentleman, who seems to be as fidgety as if all his life he had been migrating from the frying-pan into the fire, is one of the most distinguished pastry-cooks in New York. He is a great man in the club, for he is worth at least five or six thousand a year. Then there is a dealer in trumpery trinkets, drinking rum-toddy, and grave as an owl, dozing over the "London Illustrated News"—a distinguished soap-boiler, who has realized quite a fortune out of those unctuous materials which faithful scullions abstract from our kitchens—and two or three equally intelligent persons.

This is the "conversation room" of the "club." Here the members smoke bad cigars, guzzle stale beer, and enjoy the delights of each other's society. The next room is devoted to billiards; and, in the apartment beyond, the worthy citizens kill time and win and lose money at cards. Here is the great scene of attraction. With what intense eagerness these good husbands and fathers "Bopn in a garret, in the kitchen bred"-

intense eagerness these good husbands and fathers engage in those games of hazard! There they sit, night after night, silent, uneasy, all-engrossed in this business, while slowly but surely their souls become engrusted with all the meannesses,

yices, and viceness you and sampler!
This, mark you, is a description of one of the respectable "Clubs"—one of the regular resorts of middle-aged, moral, respectable "citizens"—

Here they sit, in these badly-lighted rooms, with filthy carpets, dirty walls, and filled with the fumes of tobacco and spirits! The truth must be toloace and spirits! In terrate must be told—it is "the cards? which attracts them; for how else could they possibly endure such a scene of leaden stupidity and ineffable dulness, broken only by the voice of the lost child of Abraham who brings them their liquor, exclaiming—"Viskey punch, and briled shicken!"

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Gipson Square, London, Nov. 3, 1848.
To the Editor of the National Era:

DEAR SIR: In my last I endeavored to give you a correct representation of the position of matters at Vienna, and 1 did so, as people here generally do not, and will not, understand the subject as one in which the interests of constitutional liberty are deeply involved. That cause is destined for the present to be set saide by the duplicity of the Emperor, the treachery of some members of the Diot, and the power of an overwhelming military force. According to the latest accounts, Prince Windischgratz has attacked the capital, the inhabitants having refused to surrender to the Imperial forces. According to some accounts, they have mined all the public buildings, and even the church of St. Stephen, and purpose blowing up the town, if driven to the

France is in a very excited state, in anticipa-tion of the Presidential election, fixed for the 10th of December, and considerable apprehension is entertained, lest Louis Bonaparte, through the prestige of his name, should be advanced to that high and most powerful position.

Whatever may be the decisions of the people of France as to the merits of the various candi dates on whose claims they will have to decide on the 10th of next December, there is among the candidates one man, of whose unfitness for the Presidency there ought to exist no manner o

The careful attention and wise discriminations required in deciding on the merits of the various candidates in whose favor the public voice will be solicited, will not be required in deciding the fatte of M. Louis Bonaparte. In the present critical and anxious position of anteirs in France, let us hope there will be found among the country people, as well as among the Parisians, a deep sentiment of responsibility and an intelligent conviction that the destinies of a great Republic require, for the proper conduct of its affairs something of more sterling value than a mere empty name.

something of more sterling value than a mere empty name.

If the hero of Etrasbaurg and Boulogne had any ather pair onlymid than that in which he now rejoices, and which really forms the sum total of his stock in trade, his pretensions would be reduced to a sum so infinitesimal as to require no attention on the part of those by whom it is now necessary that a most determined resistance should be offered. There would be no difficulty, apart from the name, in disposing of the candidate. A sufficient sketch of his merits was furnished by the only journal which now advocates his claims. La Bresse, the journal which formerly thus correctly represented the man of whom it has now become the champion, formerly thus disposed of M. Louis:

recity represented the man or whom it has now become the champion, formerly thus disposed of M. Louis:

"Let us leave this young man, who appears to have no more intellect than heart. We repeat, that the son of the ex-king of Holland has no more intellect than heart. Did he display more talent at Strasbourg? Was he abler in Switzerland, when, to escape expulsion, he did not blush to cause his friends in the Diet to maintain that he was no longer a Frenchman, that he was a chizen of Thuringan, and that as such, France could exercise no right over him? Was he abler, during his stay in London, when, parading like a mountebank in the tournament at Eglingtoun, or displaying every evening his sulfing among the dandles in the boxes in Drury land, he only knew how to recommend his name by exploits worthy, at most, of the Journal des Modes? He is not even the chief of a party—he is only the wretched carigature of one?"

It was however, long ago said by a very wise man, that "the world is governed by names." and

that even if Bonaparte the Little were, as he is, not a worthy representative of Bonaparte the Great, he would be by no means the person whom it would be wise for that people to elevate to the Presidential chair. A very important conversation took place between M. Arago and the Pretender, Bonaparte, immediately after the decision of the Assembly as to the day for the elec-

sion of the Assembly as to the day for the elec-tion, when Arago said:

"Even should you wish to remain within the pale of republicanism, you will be driven by the men behind you to march towards a monarchy; for what impels you forward is the ignorance of the country people and the imperial fetichism."

When the would-be President hinted that his uncle was Consul before he became Expenses. When the would-be President hinted that his uncle was Consul before he became Emperor, M. Arago replied—"That remembrance is not encouraging for us; for the Consul soon transformed himself, and the monarchies have only left in our recollection the idea of the Emperor." M. Arago very skilfully referred to the popular fact, so well known to every one who has entered into the little dwellings of the peasantry of France, that the lithographic prints which are to be found among them represent the uncle of the candidate not as the Consul, but as the Emperor.

"Is he shown to the people as a General of the Republic, with the military costume of the immortal campaign of Italy? No; it is with the grey great-coat of the Emperor and King; in a word, it is Napoleon, always Napoleon, and never Bonaparte."

Bonaparte."

It is well that M. Arago takes this ground, and we may hope that the press in France will make use of the valuable and powerful argument with which it furnishes them against Bonapartist influence. It would be a strange and outrageous

inconsistency for Republicans to place at their head a man whose only claim to their notice is the fact that he is the near relation of an Emeror.
Admitting, for argument's sake only, that this

the moral image as well as the natural likeness of the Bonaparte, that he is a real impersonation of the great man on whose shoulders he hopes to be carried into the highest post which France has to give to her groatest man, what is the strength which would thus be given to his claim? The reply is easy enough. If the verisimilitude were established in all respects, it would be unnecessary to employ another argument for his rejection by the Republic.

The Emperor Napoleon was no Republican. His ambition would not have been satisfied with the position of the temporary occupancy of the chair in which he might be placed by his fellow-citizens. The ambition of that mind was perfectly military, and his tone and quality were more than military, and his tone and quality were more than royal. He had not distaste for thrones, and sceptres, and crowns, and imperial trappings and honors. So little was he averse from those honors which France has denied to its chief, that he was the man to place the crown on his own head. I will not say that that head was the worst that ever wore a crown, and the least fitted to be so adorned, but I will affirm that a crown would not sit well but I will after that a crown would not sit well on the empty cranium of the nephew; and who, we beg leave to inquire, who will go bail for citi-zen Louis, that he would never embrace the first fitting opportunity of repeating the conduct of the man whose name he hears, and whose example it

would be so natural in him to imitate?

It may be contended that Bonaparte the less is tray be contended that Bonaparte the less is free from the imperial might of Bonaparte the great, and that his power to restore to France the rejected honors of royalty need not excite alarm in any man. No one can be quite sensible of the force of a great part of the objection. The uncle was to the nephew as

" Hyperion to a Satgr." No one who knows the exploits of the little man No one who knows the exploits of the little man of these days feels any of the apprehension or any of the enthusiasm which the name of Bonaparte excited in our minds when we heard it pronounced in our childish days. In one generation the step has been taken by which you descend from the sublime to the ridiculous. There is now no Bo-naparte; there is only the empty name; and that is all that is offered to his country by the man who, if he wishes a motto during his electioneerwho, if he wishes a motto during his electioneer-ing campaign, may find one of the most appropri-ate and fitting in the motto which Junius has affixed to his inimitable letters-" Stat =applis

affixed to his inimitable letters—"Stat mampias's umbra." While, however, all these things are true enough, they furnish no reason why our neighbors should not be most solicitous to save themselves from the disasters which would result from placing this Bonaparts at their hand, to the mass would court the obscurity for which nature has fitted him, he would be harmless, and ought to be unmelested. He might, with our leave, tilt at Eglintoun, and exhibit his moustache in his box at the opera, and no one ought to be allowed to interfere with his congenial and quiet tastes.

The matter is altogether altered when the empty-headed man proposes himself as the chief of a great nation, who need all the wisdom and firmness, the thoroughgoing purpose to benefit France and the world, the true patriotism and well-grounded philanthropy which should be found in the chief of such a country at such a time. The best argument we have seen in favor of the petit Bonaparte is based on the negative character of his qualities; he seems to be (according to a rather doubtful sort of advocate) a bundle of innocuous negations. The world of political maxims is all before him, where to chouse; and if he were advanced to the seat of power, it would only be that he might make his election of operative statesmen, out of the very best men that France could place within the reach of the Presidential glance. So that M. Louis would not be President after, all. He would be merely the hand on the dial, to tell the world the time of day, or rather of might, in Paris, but not the spring whereby the complicated machinery was put in or rather of night, in Paris, but not the spring whereby the complicated machinery was put in

whereby the complicated machinery was put in motion.

No, no; save us, and save every nation, regative harmless men. We do not like them. No one who has read the history of Sextus V needs to be put on his guard against men who propose to come into office that others may rule.

Appropriate to the present aspect of the affairs of Europe, and among the most interesting of its movements, are the proceedings which are now being taken by the friends of peace.

On the morning of Tuesday last, October 31, there was a conference at the Hall of Commerce. It was a numerous and respectable assemblage, at which Mr. Joseph Sturge took the chair; Alessys. Richards, Scoble, Fry, and Stokes, ware appointed Secretaries to the Conference, and arrangements were made for carrying on the work with spirit. It is proposed that another Congress shall be held in Paris, in August, 1849, at which we trust America will be well and numerously represented.

sented.

On the previous morning, an interview was had by the President and Vice President of the Congress with Lord John Russell, the result of which is most encouraging to the friends of peace.

I cannot give you an adequate idea of the splendid meeting held in Exeter Hall, on the evening of Tuesday, and which was addressed by Mons. Vischers, Elihu Burritt, W. Ewart, M. P., and others. The friends who originated the meeting Vischers, Elihu Burritt, W. Ewart, M. P., and others. The friends who originated the meeting were not free from some solicitude as to the success which might attend their effort to all so large a place as Exeter Hall with persons anxious to hear the redults of the meeting in Brussels. The anxiety felt for the result has been converted into the greatest satisfaction, and the most animating expectations as to the future progress of the great cause of peace throughout the world. The truth is, that it would be difficult to refer to any occasion on which the great hall was occupied by a is, that it would be difficult to refer to any occasion on which the great hall was occupied by a larger and more animated audience than was assembled on Tuesday evening. And when it is recollected that the place was thrown open to all persons who chase to enter, and that many of the topics referred to by the speakers were much apposed to established notions on the subject of war, and the abuses which it originates, it becomes the occasion of real triumph among the friends of peace, that every resolution was carried not only with complete unanimity, but with the utmost possible enthusiasm.

The truth is, as any one might have seen who was a quiet spectator of the peace meeting in

The truth is, as any one might have seen who was a quiet spectator of the pease meeting in Exeter Hall, that the people of England are ready for the great question, and that they will most promptly and cordially respond to the proposal to tell the House of Commons that they will not pay their money to fight the battles which result from the qupidity, the pride, the vanity, and the avarice of political leaders, and the military and naval dependents who are constantly calling upon them for place or promotion.

The following is the address of the Peace Congress to the Governments of Europe and America.

gress to the Governments of Europe and America.

ADDRESS OF THE PEACE CONGRESS. In the month of deptember last a Congress wa and in the city of Brussels, whose great object was to promote and secure permanent peace among the civilized nations of the earth, by finding, if possible, an efficient substitute for the bloody, uncertain, and costly arbitrament of way. The Congress was compassed of numerous individuals, speaking watious languages, living under divers forms of government, and entertaining different political and religious convictions, but drawn together by a common sentiment of humanity and an ardent desire to promote the welfare of mankind, by removing the causes and incentives to war.

The eminent position which you occupy in the councils of the nations of Europe and America

abolition.

2. That it is of the highest importance to urge on the several Governments of Europe and America the necessity of introducing a clause into all international treaties, providing for the settlement of all disputes by arbitration, in an amicable manner, and according to the rules of justice and equity—special arbitrators, or a supreme international court, to be invested with powers to decide in cases of necessity, as a last resort.

3. That the speedy convention of a Congress of Nations, composed of duly appointed representatives, for the purpose of framing a well-digested and authoritative international code, is of the greatest importance, inasmuch as the organization of such a code would be an effectual means of promoting universal peace.

of promoting universal peace.

4. That this Congress respectfully calls the attention of civilized Governments to the necessity

4. That this Congress respectfully calls the attention of civilized Governments to the necessity of a general and simultaneous disarmament, as a means whereby they may greatly diminish the financial burdens which press upon them, remove a fertile cause of irritation and inquietude, inspire mutual confidence, and promote the interchange of good offices, which, while they advance the interests of each State in particular, contribute largely to the maintenance of general peace, and to the lasting prosperity of nations.

These substitutes for war, adopted by the Congress, require no arguments to enforce them; for it is evident that if they be adopted and applied, war, that terrible scourge of humanity, will cease to afflict and degrade the nations.

Few, if any, of the wars which for centuries past have desolated the earth, can be justified on the ground of equity, utility, or necessity; nor can any of them be cited, whose fearful results are not loudly condemned by the voice of humanity and religion. The war spirit of past generations has loaded most, if not all civilized nations with enormous debts, paralyzed their industry, interrupted their commerce, retarded the progress of science, literature, and art, and created a spirit of jealousy and animosity among the nations, which long years of peace have not been able completely to subdue.

Europe at this moment presents the melancholy spectacle of an "armed peace." Her mighty legions are ready to take the field; and it is feared that, under these melancholy circumstances, a single spark from the torch of war may enwrap the world in flames. May God avert so terrible a catastrophe!

The great questions of peace and war are con-

a catastrophe!

The great questions of peace and war are confided to those to whom the government of the nations has been intrusted. Their responsibility is as good as their power; and while the Congress would earnestly pray that "the God of Peace" may deign to preside over their councils, it would implore them, in the name of the dearest interests of humanity, civilization, and religion, promptly to adopt the most effective measures for preventing a return of the horrors of war, and for securing to all nations the blessings of a solid and lasting peace.

The substitution of arbitration for war would be an immense step towards this object; the prin-

The substitution of arbitration for war would be an immense step towards this object; the prin-ciple and the means for giving it effect might be embodied in special treaties, but the progress of sound political opinion leads still further. The convening of a Congress, composed of the most enlightened men of all countries, for the purpose of passing an international code, which shall place the relations between the different nations on a solid and intelligible basis; and the institu-tion of a High Court of Nations, for the final set-tlement of most questions in accordance with the tion of a High Court of Nations, for the final set-tlement of most questions in accordance with the great and comprehensive principles of such a code, would not only remove the causes of war, but ce-ment a holy alliance between Governments and

people.

In anticipation of so great a result, it is desirable that the necessity of a general and simulta-neous disarmament should take place, as such an act, without compromising the dignity or impairing the strength of Governments, would be the surest guarantee for the preservation of general peace and the advancement of public presperity. The Congress is fully aware that the force of circumstances, the progress of modern industry and commerce, the greater facility and frequency of communication between the nations, the diffusion of knowledge, and the more elevated sentiments of humanity and religion, all tend to prevent the recurrence of war; but it is not less assured that that it remains with the Governments of the civilized world to put an end to that fatal and sanguinary system, by adopting those wise and necessary measures which shall tend to so happy a result.

and necessary measures which shall tend to so happy a result.

In submitting to statesmen the recommendations embodied in the resalutions, the Congress entertains a just and legitimate confidence that they will not be disregarded; and that the Governments of Europe and America, animated by an ardent and sincere desire to promote the welfare of the great commonwealth of nations, will determine, as in the performance of a sacred duty, to give them a practical application, and thus aid in securing the peace of the world.

Auguste Yissohers, (Belgium, President, Wislam Ewart, (England,)
Ethin Burrit, (U. States,) Vice

FRANCISQUE BOUVET, (France) Yours, truly,

THE ELECTIONS. THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF 1844 COMPARED

States.
Maine (probably)
New Hampshire.
Massachusetts
Rhode Island Connecticut Virginia (probably) South Carolina -New Jersey
Pennsylvania
Delaware
North Carolina Georgia -Kentucky -Indiana
illinois
Alabama (probably) Missouri - -Arkansas (probably) - 163 105 105

Polk over Clay 65

How much the Democratic vote has fallen off in consequence of the Free Soil movement is not yet known. What the Free Democracy might have done in St. Louis, had they run a ticket, may be Ontario inferred from the following paragraph from the

inferred from the following paragraph from the St. Louis Barnburner:

"Alderman in Second Ward.—The Whig Hunkers succeeded in electing their candidate, George R. Taylor, in the second ward yesterday, by twenty-seven majority, over Christian Kribhen, Democrat who ran as a Free Soil candidate. The vote stood, for Taylor 267, for Kribben 240. A large number of voters in the ward supposed that Mr. Taylor was the only candidate in the field, or he might have been defeated. As it is, Mr. Kribben's vote was, under the circumstances, flattering to him, as an evidence of personal popflattering to him, as an evidence of personal pop-ularity, and of the strength of Free Soil in that

NEW HAMPSHIRE The Independent Democrat of New Hampshire

"The Free Soil vote in this State will exceed 8,000. This, considering the great apathy everywhere existing, and the fact that success was not hoped for, is a great vote. The Purisi does not seam to be satisfied with it, however. We are. We are proud of it. In some parts of the State, it is true, our friends have been guilty of culpable apathy, in not going to the polls. This is especially the case in Strafford and lower Rockingham. Had they come out and voted as well as the rest of the State, our vote would have been not less than 10,000. As it is, we have done better than any other party in the State. Next time, however, we trust our friends will not fall to satisfy even the Patriot's most enthusiastic anticipations. What say Free-Soilers of Rocking-

839 Franklin - - -Decatur - - -- 176 Warren - - -These are all the returns we have been able to New Jersey gather from Indiana. They are very imperfect, many of the counties being reported only in part.

The Detroit Advertiser of the 11th has a despatch from Wisconsin, stating that the members of Congress elected are as follows: 1. Charles Durkee, Free Soil, beating William Pitt Lynde, Cass, and A. Finch, jun., Taylor.
2. Orsamus Cole, Whig, beating G. W. Crabb, Free Soil, and A. H. Smith, Cass.
3. James Duane Doty, Cass, beating Stoddard Judd, Free Soil, and T. O. Howe, Whig.

WISCONSIN.

MAINE-NEARLY FULL. MAINE—NEARLY FULL.

—Nov., 1848.—
Cass. Taylor. Van
487 366 87 87 312 21
5,989 4,796 1,744 5,426 3,988 1,672
1,431 886 810 1,536 883 847
2,463 1,952 299 2,130 1,655 193
2,621 5,054 1,636 2,733 4,524 1,742
4,639 5,561 965 4,471 4,792 953
3,291 1,491 1,147 3,563 1,503 1,632
4,433 3,863 1,477 4,634 3,309 1,633
1,692 889 388 1,081 811 451
2,991 2,456 1,030 2,170 2,167 1,196
3,448 1,780 1,110 3,829 1,370 9,22
2,118 2,485 444 2,379 2,124 449
4,661 3,501 843 4,160 9,466 1,022 33,767 34,778 11,940 38,740 29,834 12,175
The 18 towns and 31 plantations not nd 34 plantations not ted in Sept. as follows: 1,480 497 199 40,220 30,331 12,374 PENNSYLVANIA-(Official, all but four Counties)

Cass. 6.591

Counties Allegheny Adams Armstrong 5.364 163 2,816 1,435 Blair - - -2,247 1,889 1,386 Carbon - -- - 5.949 3,178 3,396 2,306 967 1,168 Crawford - -2,251 1,547 2,022 3,441 Greene -Juniata -982 Lebanon -Lancaster -Lehigh -6.080 3,199 Lycoming Luzerne 2.244 1,830 3,094 1,586 MiAin - - -Montgomery -McKean -3,191 Northampton -Northumberland 2,258 2,295 Philadelphia county

4.839 1,853 1,344 1,656 1,538 5,197 Warren -DELAWARE-(Official) Taylor. 3,090

Kent - - - - 1,497 Sussex - - - 1,834 Total - - - 6.421

Taylor over Cass, 523; over all, 443. THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK. By the new Constitution, under which the first Legislature was elected last year, the Senate con-sists of 32 members, all chosen the same year, by single districts, for a term of two years. The

era of Assembly are chosen by single dis

riots, for one year.

The Legislature elected last year stood as fol-Total - - - 117 Whig majority on joint hallot, 74. The Senators all holding over th hody of course remains the same; and the Legislature elect, of which a list is given below, in the new division of parties will stand as follows: Total 132 8 20
Whig majority on joint ballot, 104.
Philadelphia Republic.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE ELECTION. The latest intelligence makes out that Governor Briggs has a majority of 483 in the towns heard from, the vote being—for Briggs 61,391, for Cushing 24,687, and for Phillips 36,194. It is extremely doubtful whether Briggs is or is not elected by the people,

The Legislature stands: Representatives— Whig 173; Democratic 19; Free Soil 49. Whig

Taylor. 7,060 3,997 1 943 1,479 Clinton -Greene 4,437 2,924

3.848 2,405 825 2,777 Washington 4.112 1,651 4,318 1,672 Orange 818 255 800 1,417 1,016 7,484 918 2.444 2,302 2,529 Essex -4,659 5.381 2832 Otsego Wyomin 2.366 152,530

THE POPULAR VOTE OF NEW YORK THE POPULAR VOTE OF NEW YORK.

A despatch, dated at Albany on Saturday last, says: "We have the official and unofficial returns of the votes for Electors from all the counties except Tioga, St. Lawrence, Livingston, Lewis, Cattaraugus, and Chatauque, which give Taylor 201,333, Van Buren 107,330, Cass 107,292, scattering 2,042. Of the counties heard from, all are official except Albany, Alleghany, Dutchess, Erie,

King's, New York, Niagara, Orleans, Oswego, Rochester, Rockland, Warren, and Westchester. Taylor's plurality over Van Buren will be at least 90,000, and over Cass 95,000.

FREE SOIL VOTE.

We are indebted to several of our exchanges, chiefly, however, to the Philadelphia Republic, for the partial returns subjoined, of the Free Soil vote. From all but three or four States, the re-

turns are altogether incomplete. Maine - - 11,940 North Carolina
New Hampshire 8,000 Virginia Vermont - 11,944 Ohio - Massachusetts 38,114 Indiana - Rhode Island 748 Michigan -Michigan -Connecticut - 5,093 Wisconsin - 4,464
New York - 109,105 Iowa - - 1,886
Pennsylvania - 11,247 Illinois, 26 cos. 11,556 Delaware - - 80 Maryland - 103

FREE SOIL VOTE IN OHIO.

	We have pie	cke	d up he	re and ther	e off	icial	and
ł	unofficial retur	ns	of the l	ree Soil voi	te in	43	coun-
	ties of Ohio.						
1	Geauga		1,374	Highland			328
1	Cuyahoga -	-	2,587	Miami -	-		301
1	Trumbull -	-	2,075	Butler -		121	365
1	Ashtabula -			Knox		1	528
1	Lake			Clermont			417
1	Mahoning -		1.046	Coshocton			116
1	Medina			Hancock -			20
	Columbiana -			Huron -		3.0	900
	Belmont			Preble -		9	314
1	Harrison -			Stark	-		590
1	Hamilton -		2.037	Ashland -			225
1	Greene						278
3	Warren		402	Monroe -			320
1	Warren Clinton		750	Richland -			150
5	Clark		299	Licking -			569
3	Montgomery			Lawrence		0	53
	Champagne -						175
2	Erie						463
•	Pike				UII	-	154
2	Muskingum			Union .			175
5	Summit			Mercer			16
	Portage						209
9	Carroll			Lorain		-	1,680
-	Dante d'			Lorain		-	1,000

Forty-six counties, the agregate vote of which is, 30,924. Thirty-two counties are yet to be reported, which may raise the vote to 35,000. Lorain has been reported as having given Cass a majority. According to the Elyria Courier, the vote stands, for Van Buren 1,689, Cass 1,551, Taylor 687, Smith 100.

NEW YORK. ALBANY, November, 1848. We have official and unofficial returns from all the counties in the State except Tioga, which Cass - - Van Buren -Scattering 2,042
Of the counties heard from, all are official except Albany, Allegany, Dutchess, Erie, King's, New York, Niagara, Orleans, Oswego, St. Law-rence, Warren, and Westchester. The scattering vote cast is principally for Ger-

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, November 13, 1848. According to the returns received from all the counties, except Chippewa, which is estimated at 450, the majority for Cass is 7,208.

The House will stand, 54 Democrats to 12 Whigs, and the Senate 18 Democrats to 4 Whigs.
The Congressional delegation will be composed of
2 Democrats and 1 Free Soil Whig.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, November 13, 1849. Fifty-nine counties have been heard from. Whig gain, 9,336—40 counties to be heard from— Taylor has probably carried the State.

WISCONSIN.

The latest despatch we have seen from Wisconmore than Taylor, wan has 2,000 more than van Buren. The new Senate stands, 4 Taylor, 4 Van Buren, 12 Cass; the House, 15 Taylor, 18 Van Buren, 26 Cass; Joint Ballot, 19 Whig, 22 Free Sail, 38 Locofoco. So neither party has a clear majority.

SEABURY FORD, the Governor elect of Ohio. who obtained the votes of Free Soil men and Whigs by maintaining an attitude of neutrality towards the Philadelphia nominations, voted for General Taylor.

HENRY CLAY was too unwell on the 7th of November, to go to the polls. His indisposition still continues. So saythe Kentucky papers.

CABINET MAKING. - The Washington Letterwriters have begun their usual trade of Cabinet making-a work they are always kind enough to do gratis, for every President elect. And, as usual, the organs of the Party in the ascendant, are highly indignant at this gratuitous interference with Presidential prerogative. They are very top-loftical." General Taylor, they inform us, mows what's what a little better than anybody else, and he will be sure to select the wisest, virnousest, greatest of mankind to aid him with their counsels. We hope the assurance will be satisfactory, to all Cabinet makers. Let them cease from their labors, and look forward hopefully to the political milleninum now dawning upon us.

Too Much IMPORTANCE.—The New York Herald attaches entirely too much importance to our editorial on the results of the Election. It republishes it, styling the Era the "The Central Organ of the Free Soil Party," and the editorial, the "Manifesto of the Party." The Era is but one among hundreds of papers that have sympathized with the Free Soil movement; but it is not its "Central Organ," or authoritative exponent. Its editorials are simple expressions of individual opinion, not "manifestoes;" nor do we claim to speak for anybody but ourselves.

If any one would ascertain what are the views and purposes of the Free Soil men, let him examine the extracts on our first page from the press of the Free Democracy of all sections of the country. We shall continue the quotations, as affording an indication of what they mean to do the next

> DOMESTIC MARKETS. BALTIMORE.

Beef Cattle .- Prices range from \$2 to \$312 per Beef Cattle.—Prices range from \$2.00 \$3.12 per 100 pounds on the hoof, equal to \$4 a \$6 nett, and averaging about \$2.52 gross weight. There is a shade decline in price since last week.

Hogs.—A fair supply, at \$5 a \$5.25 per 100 pounds nett, according to quality.

Floar and Meal.—The advices per the Acadia have negetited our floar warket, and hypers and

sellers have been unable to agree upon terms. The former were offering, on 'change, \$5, and the latter asking \$5.12½.

Graia.—Wheat remains unchanged. Sales of 419 good to prime red at \$1.07 a \$1.10; ordinary to 651 good, \$1 a \$1.05; fair to prime white, \$1.10 a \$1.14; and family flour white, \$1.20 a \$1.30. 1,947 Corn steady; sales of old white at 55 a 56 cents; 1,314 and yellow, 60 a 62 cents; new white, 53 cents; 1,482 and yellow, 57 a 58 cents. Oats, 25 a 28 cents. 3 980 Rye, 60 a 61 cents.

have unsettled our flour market, and buyers and

Rye, 60 a 61 cents.

Provisions.—The supply of provisions in market is only moderate, and holders are firm.

Prices of Produce from Wagons and Vessels. Maryland tobacco, \$2 a \$7; superfine flour, \$4.87\(\) a \$5; family flour, \$6 a \$6 50; red wheat, \$1 a \$1.06; white wheat, \$1.10 a \$1.12; Rye, 60 a \$1 a \$1.06; white wheat, \$1.10 a \$1.12; Rye, 60 a 62\footnote{2}\text{deents}; white corn, 55 a 57 cents; yellow corn, 60 a 61 cents; oats, 26 a 27 cents; corn meal, 55 a 60 cents; roll butter, 16 a 18 cents; firkin butter, 12 a 14 cents; bacon, hog round, 6 a 61\footnote{4}\text{cents}: lard, 9 a 10 cents; clover seed, \$4.75 a \$5; timothy seed, \$3.50 a \$3.75.

Flour.—The market is active. Last sales from the stores, that we know of, at \$5.06\footnote{4}\text{. Sales yesterday of several hundred barrels on private terms. The wagon price left off at \$4.87\footnote{2}\text{. Receipts moderate.}

Grain.—Wheat is less active; sales of fair to prime at \$1 a \$1.06; we quote good white at \$1.10

THE NATIONAL ERA.

From the Literary World. THE MAN IN THE RESERVOIR. BY CHARLES FENNO HOFFMAN.

You may see some of the best society in New You may see some of the best society in New York on the top of the Distributing Reservoir any of these fine November mornings. There were two or three carriages in waiting, and half a dozen senatorial-looking mothers with young children, pacing the parapet, as we basked there the other day in the sunshine—now watching the pickerel that glide along the lucid edges of the black pool with a some of rich within, and now looking off upon the scene of rich and wondrous variety that spreads along the two

and wondrous variety that spreads along the two rivers on either side.

"They may talk of Alpheus and Arethusa," murmured an idling sophomore, who had found his way thither during recitation hours, "but the Croton, in passing over an arm of the sea at Spuytenduyvil, and bursting to sight again in this truncated pyramid, beats it all hollow. By George, too, the bay yonder looks as blue as ever the Exemples Sea to Byron's eye, gazing from the Egean Sea to Byron's eye, gazing from the Acropolis! But the painted foliage on those crags?—the Greeks must have dreamed of such a vegetable phenomenon in the midst of their gray-ish clive groves, or they never would have sup-plied the want of it in their landscape by embroi-dering their marble temples with gay colors. Did you see that pike break, sir?"
"I did not."

"Zounds! his silver fin flashed upon the black Acheron, like a restless soul that hoped yet to mount from the pool."

mount from the pool."

"The place seems suggestive of fancies to you?"
we observed, in reply to the rattle-pate.

"It is, indeed, for I have done up a good deal of anxious thinking within a circle of a few yards, where that fish broke just now."

"A singular place for meditation—the middle of the marginal."

of the reservoir!"
"You look incredulous, sir, but it's a fact. Λ fellow can never tell, until he is tried, in what sit-uation his most earnest meditations may be con-"Not at all. But you seem so familiar with the spot, I wish you could tell me why that ladder, leading down to the water, is lashed against the

stone-work in yonder corner?"

"That ladder," said the young man, brightening at the question; "why, the position, perhaps the very existence of that ladder, resulted from my meditations in the reservoir, at which you smiled just now. Shall I tell you all about them?"

Well, you have seen the notice forbidding any one to fish in the reservoir. Now, when I read that warning, the spirit of the thing struck me at once, as inferring nothing more than that one should not sully the temperance potations of our citizens by steeping bait in it, of any kind; but you probably know the common way of taking pike with a slip-noose of delicate wire. I was determined to have a touch at the fellows with this kind of taskle. I chose a proplicity night, and kind of tackle. I chose a moonlight night; and, an hour before the edifice was closed to visiters, I secreted myself within the walls, determined to pass the night on the top. All went as I could wish it. The night proved cloudy, but it was only a variable drift of broken clouds which obscured the moon. I had a walking-cane rod with me, the moon. I had a walking-cane rod with me, which would reach to the margin of the water, and several feet beyond, if necessary. To this was attached the wire, about fifteen inches in length. I prowled along the parapet for a considerable time, but not a single fish could I see. The clouds made a flickering light and shade that wholly foiled my steadfast gaze. I was convinced, that cheeled they converted the contract my whole that should they come up thicker, my whole night's adventure would be thrown away. 'Why should I not descend the sloping wall, and get nearer on a level with the fish?—for thus alone can I hope to see one.' The question had hardly shaped itself in my mind, before I had one leg over the iron railing. If you look around, you will see now that there are some half dozen weeds grow-ing here and there, amid the fissures of the solid masonry. In one of the fissures whence these spring I planted a foot, and began my descent. The reservoir was fuller than it is now, and a few strides would have carried me to the margin of the water. Holding on to the cleft above, I felt round with one foot for a place to plant it below me. In that moment the flap of a pound pike made me look round, and the roots of the weed upon which I partially depended gave way, as I was in the act of turning. Sir, one's senses are sharpened in deadly peril; as I live now, I dis-tinctly heard the bells of Trinity chiming midnight as I rose to the surface the next instant, immersed in the stone cauldron, where I must swim for my life, Heaven only could tell how long! I am a capital swimmer; and this, naturally, gave me a degree of self-possession. Falling as I had, I of course had pitched out some distance from the sloping parapet. I few strokes brought me to the edge. I really was not yet certain but that I could clamber up the face of the wall anywhere.

I hoped that I could. I felt certain, at least, there was some spot where I might get hold with my hands, even if I did not ultimately ascend it. I tried the nearest spot. The inclination of the wall was so vertical, that it did not even rest me to lean against it. I felt with my hands and my feet. Surely, I thought, there must be some fissure like those in which that ill-omened weed had found a place for its root! There was none. My fingers became sore in busying themselves with the harsh and inhospitable stones. My feet slipped from the smooth and slimy masonry beneath the water; and several times are for the water; and several times my face came in rude contact with the wall, when my foothold rude contact with the wall, when my foothold gave way on the instant that I seemed to have found some diminutive rocky cleet upon which I could stay myself. Sir, did you ever see a rat drowned in a half-filled hogshead? How he swims round and round and round; and after vainly trying the sides again and again with his paws, fixes his eyes upon the upper rim, as if he would look himself out of his watery prison. I thought of the miserable vermin, thought of him as I had often watched thus his dying agonies, when a cruel urchin of eight or ten. Boys are horribly cruel, sir; boys, women, and savages. All childlike things are cruel—cruel from want of thought, and from perverse ingenuity, although childike things are crue! —crue! from want of thought, and from perverse ingenuity, although by instinct each of these is so tender. You may not have observed it, but a savage is as tender to its own young as a boy is to a favorite puppy the same boy that will torture a kitten out of existence. I thought then, I say, of the rat drowning in a half-filled cask of water, and lifting his gaze out of the vessel, as he grew more and more desperate—and I flung myself on my back, and, floating thus, fixed my eyes upon the face of the moon.

"The moon is well enough in her way, how—at her: but her appearance is, at her: but her appearance is, been the mater magna virum—the great mother of the same boy that will torture a kitten out of existence. I thought then, I say, of the rat drowning in a half-filled cask of water, and lifting his every species of animal and vegetation. Thus as certain shrubs of the earth abounds. Thus as certain shrubs of the north are the stately forest trees of the south, and as animals dwarfed in one region are fully developed in another, so man, a mere pigmy in one soil and latitude, is a giant in another, both in his physical and mental constitution.

The Island of Great Britain has confessedly been the mater magna virum—the great mother of the south.

time I had noted the planet with any emotion, he was on the wan. Mary was with me: I had brought her out here one morning, to look at the had brought her out here one morning, to look at the hult, as we talked of our old and childish horse, as well as experted the state of our old and childish horse, as well as experted the state of the continents of earth, in her ammerous extensive colone in Asia, Africa, and America, and the continents of the part, and the properties of the part of the continents of earth, in her ammerous extensive colone in Asia, Africa, and America the theory of an it is evaluated in the section of many than the properties of the continents of earth, in her ammerous extensive colone in Asia, Africa, and America the section of the section of the continents of earth, in her ammerous extensive colone in Asia, Africa, and America and the control of the continents of earth, in her ammerous extensive colone in Asia, Africa, and America of the continents of earth, in her ammerous extensive colone in Asia, Africa, and America, and America and the control of the continents of earth, in her ammerous extensive colone in Asia, Africa, and America, and America and the control of the continents of earth, in her ammerous extensive colone in Asia, Africa, and America and the control of the continents of earth, in her ammerous extensive colone in Asia, Africa, and America, and the control of the continents of earth, in the section of man, and the control of the continents of earth, in the section of man, and the major of the antimeter of the part of the continents of earth, and an arrow of the continents of earth, and an arrow of the continents of earth, and an arrow of the continents of earth, and the control of man, and the control of the continents of earth, and a tree control of the continents of earth, and arrow of the continents of earth and the control of the continents of earth and the c

of our engagement. It is a very provoking thing for a girl of nineteen to have to go into mourning for a deceased lover at the beginning of her second winter in the Metropolis!

"The water, though, with my motionless position, must have had something to do with my chilliness. I see, sir, you think that I tell my story with great levity; but indeed, indeed, I should grow delirious did I venture to hold steadily to the awfulness of my feelings the greater part of the night. I think, indeed, I must have been most of the time hysterical with horror, for the vibrating emotions I have recapitulated did pass through my brain even as I have detailed them. But as I now became calm in thought, I summon-But as I now became calm in thought, I summoned up again some resolution of action. I will begin at that corner (said I) and swim round the whole enclosure. I will swim slowly, and again feel the sides of the tank with my feet. If die I ust, let me perish at least from well-directed ough exhausting effort, not sink from more boot less weariness in sustaining myself till the morning shall bring relief. The sides of the place seem ed to grow higher as I now kept my watery course between them. It was not altogether a dead pull. I had some variety of emotion in making my cir-cuit. When I swam in the shadow, it looked to

me more cheerful beyond in the moonlight. When I swam in the moonlight, I had the hope of making some new discovery when I should again reach the shadow. I turned several times on my back to rest just where those wavy lines would meet. The stars looked viciously bright to me from the bottom of that well; there was such a company bottom of that well; there was such a company of them; they were so glad in their lustrous revelry; and had such space to move in! I was alone, sad to despair, in a strange element, prisoned, and a solitary gazer of their mocking chorus. And yet there was nothing else with which I could hold communion! I turned upon my breast and struck out almost frantically once more The stars were forgotten, the moon, the very world of which I as yet formed a part—my noor Mary stars were forgotten, the moon, the very world of which I as yet formed a part—my poor Mary herself was forgotten. I thought only of the strong man there perishing; of me in my lusty manhood, in the sharp vigor of my dawning prime, with faculties illimitable, with senses all alert, battling there with physical obstacles which men like myself had brought together for my undoing. The Eternal could never have willed this thing! I could not and I would not perish thus; and I grew strong in insolence of self-trust. I laughed aloud as I dashed the sluggish water from side to side. Then came an emotion of pity

from side to side. Then came an emotion of pity for myself—wild, wild regret; of sorrow, oh, infinite, for a fate so desolate, a doom so dreary, so heart-sickening. You may laugh at the contra-diction if you will, sir, but I felt that I could sacdiction if you will, sir, but I felt that I could sacrifice my own life on the instant to redeem another fellow-creature from such a place of horror, from an end so piteous. My soul and my vital spirit seemed in that desperate moment to be separating; while one, in parting, grieved over the deplorable fate of the other. And then I prayed!

"I prayed—why or wherefore I know not. It was not from fear—it could not have been in was not from lear—it could not have been in hope. The days of miracles are passed, and there was no natural law by whose providential interposition I could be saved. I did not pray; it prayed of itself, my soul within me.

prayed of itself, my soul within me.

"Was the calmness that I now felt torpidity?—
the torpidity that precedes dissolution to the
strong swimmer, who, sinking from exhaustion,
must add a bubble to the wave as he suffocates beneath the element which now denied his mastery? If it were so, how fortunate was it that my floating rod at that moment attracted my attention, as it dashed through the water by me. I saw on the instant that a fish had entangled himself in the wire noose. The rod quivered, plunged, came again to the surface, and rippled the water as it shot in arrowy flight from side to side of the tank. At last, driven toward the southeast corner of the resorvoir, the small end seemed to have got foul somewhere. The brazen butt, which, every time the fish sounded, was thrown up to the moon, now sank by its own weight, showing that the other end must be fast. But the cornered fish, evident-ly anchored somewhere by that short wire, flouned several times to the surface before I thought

dered several times to the surface before I thought of striking out to the spot.

"The water is low now, and tolerably clear. You may see the very ledge there, sir, in yonder corner, on which the small end of my rod rested when I secured that pike with my hands. I did not take him from the slip noose, however; but, standing upon the ledge, handled the rod in a workmanlike manner, as I flung that pound pickerel over the iron railing upon the top of the parapet. The rod, as I have told you, barely reached from the railing to the water. It was a heavy. from the railing to the water. It was a heavy, strong bass rod, which I had borrowed in the Spirit of the Times office; and when I discovered that the fish at the end of the wire made a strong enough knot to prevent me from drawing my tackle away from the railing around which it twined itself as I threw, why, as you can at once see, I had but little difficulty in making my way up the face of the wall with such assistance. The ladder which attracted your notice is, as you see, lashed to the iron railing in the identical spot where I thus made my escape; and, for fear of similar accidents, they have placed another one in the corresponding corner of the other compartment of the tank, ever since my remarkable organized, to examine whatever relates to Indian lashed to the iron railing in the identical spot where I thus made my escape; and, for fear of similar accidents, they have placed another one in the corresponding corner of the other compartment of the tank, ever since my remarkable night's adventure in the reservoir."

We give the above singular relation verbatim as heard from the lips of our chance acquaintance; and although strongly tempted to "work it up."

and, although strongly tempted to "work it up" after the fantastic style of a famous German namesake, prefer that the reader should have it in its American simplicity.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE. LETTERS FROM EUROPE.-No. XXXIII.

My Dear Clarinda: I promised to you a few general reflections on the character and condition of society in Great Britain and Ireland, when I should have gone through with the incidents and details of my tour. As preparatory to these, we must first glance at the foundations of society, the country and the climate in which it has its existence, and from which it uniformly, more or less, takes its peculiar mental as well as its physical complexion. Man is, in a good measure, one of the products of the soil and the clime in which he is born and brought up to maturity. Countries and climates produce men as they do trees and animals. Hence the great variety of modifications of human character, as of that of every species of animal and vegetable with which the earth abounds. Thus as certain shrubs of My DEAR CLARINDA: I promised to you a few

"The moon is well enough in her way, however you may look at her; but her appearance is, to say the least of it, peculiar to a man floating on his back in the centre of a stone tank, with a dead wall of some fifteen or twenty feet rising squarely on every side of him. (The young man smiled bitterly as he said this, and shuddered once or twice before he went on, musingly!) The last time I had noted the planet with any emotion, she was on the wane. Mary was with me: I had brought her out here one morning, to look at the top of the Reservoir. She said little of the scene, but, as we talked of our old and childish loves, I had feather the service of the continents of earth, in her numerous extensive colonies in Asia, Africa, and America, present her to the eye of the moral philosopher, as the sublimest problem in the science of man.

to supply their own wants, and afterwards to supply those of their neighbors. As "practice makes perfect," they early excelled in these, as well as in the art of navigation; and thus they were naturally induced to go abroad in quest of a market. Manufactures soon contributed to commerce, domestic and foreign, and this to build ships and navies for its transportation and protection. Now, had Great Britain been a part of the European continent, or even had Ireland been joined to it, without an intervening sea, the Kingdom never could have risen to such commercial

joined to it, without an intervening sea, the Ringdom never could have risen to such commercial
and national greatness and glory.

This colossal empire, for all the elements of national greatness, most certainly far transcends
anything ancient or modern, in the annals of the
world. The commerce of Carthage, and the martial glory of Rome, are incontrovertibly thrown
into the shade by the superior lustre of British
genius, in all the sciences and arts of peace and
war in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, war, in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and even in throwing her arms around more ex-

war, in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and even in throwing her arms around more extensive and distant portions of the globe.

With a population less than twenty-five millions at home, she holds in her hands the destiny of one hundred and fifty millions abroad, in Asia, Africa, and America. Her banners wave in every breeze, and her canvass is spread in every ocean, and sea, and navigable river, in the four quarters of the globe. Her language is enriched with all the treasures of science and art. Her philosophy—physical, intellectual, and moral—transcends that of any age or any nation in the memory of man; and the efforts of her Protestant population to civilize, evangelize, and bless the human race, in every barbarous land where her power is felt, have never been surpassed, nay, indeed, have never been equalled by any nation or people on earth. On these accounts, notwithstanding her great national sins and transgressions, the blood that she has shed, the cruelties sometimes inflicted upon the people she has conquered, and if not commanded, yet winked at by her Government, England stands upon the proudest eminence, and has reached the highest acme of national glory ever attained by any nation or people written on the rolls of time.

The Constitution by which all this has been tion or people written on the rolls of time.

The Constitution by which all this has been effected is sketched as follows, by one of her eneffected is sketched as follows, by one of her enlightened sons. He gives a synopsis of it in the following words: "The British Constitution is a piece of Mosaic work, belonging to different epochs. It is the great charter of Henry I modified, a century later, and forced upon the acceptance of King John. It is the charter confirmed,

with great alterations, by Henry III, and sanctioned by Edward I. Its completion is the Declaration of Rights, in 1688. It possesses the advantage of not impeding the development of any social faculty, of securing every liberty by the unrestrained liberty of that of the press, and of exciting the character of the subject, by placing his strained liberty of that of the press, and of ex-alting the character of the subject, by placing his life and property under the safeguard of the laws. The King of England joins to the dignity of su-preme magistrate, that of head of the church. The former gives him the right of making war and peace, alliances and treaties, raising troops, assembling, proroguing, adjourning, and dissolv-ing. Parliament appointing all officers, civil and assembling, proroguing, adjourning, and dissolving Parliament, appointing all officers, civil and
military, and the chief ecclesiastical dignitaries,
and pardoning or commuting the punishment of
criminals. The latter gives him power to convoke national and provincial synods, who, under
his approbation, establish dogmas and discipline.
The Parliament enjoys the prerogative of proposing laws, but no law has any validity till approved by the King. On the other hand, the
will of the sovereign or his ministers, and the will of the sovereign or his ministers, and the annual demand for supplies, cannot take the shape of a law till under this form they have been sanctioned by the votes of both Houses. The King may increase, not only the number of Peers, but even that of the Commons, by authorizing a city to return members to Parliament. He ar-

his accession to the throne must sanction all the laws passed during his minority. Females as well as males possess a hereditary right to the crown. The responsibility of the ministers, not tends over the concerns of India. A council is organized, to examine whatever relates to Indian affairs, and another, superintending the business of commerce and the colonies, is composed of enlightened individuals, who compose among themselves the interests of agriculture, industry, and seives the interests of agriculture, industry, and commerce, and study unceasingly the wants and tastes of every people, for the purpose of making them in some way subservient to British industry. The House of Commons consists of 658 members, of whom 489 represent England, 24 the principality of Wales, 45 Scotland, and 100 Ireland."

rives at majority at the age of eighteen, and on

land."
Notwithstanding all these excellences, applauded by its best friends and admirers, the constitution of Great Britain has in it one great error, which, had it no other, must inevitably work the downfall of the existing Government, work the downfall of the existing Government, and that before this century has run its rounds. I need scarcely specify to our American readers what that grand assumption of power is which must one day subvert the throne of England. It is not its monarchical character, as many will suppose, to which I allude. The people of Great Britain, in the main, with but comparatively few exceptions, are now, and long have been, essentially monarchical. The great majority of them, like some of our own people, are essentially fond of monarchy. They are fond of power. Hence, our Presidents, even with a plain, intelligible Constitution in their hands, admired, extolled, and sworn to, are not always restrained from asand sworn to, are not always restrained from as and sworn to, are not always restrained from as-suming a very monarchical authority. Indeed, they either constitutionally have, or assume to have, a more absolute power than has ever been exercised by any of the present dynasty of Eng-lish sovereigns—not one of whom ever presumed to veto a law passed by the two Houses of Parliament. A Stuart once presumed to do this, but afterwards was made to retract it, and to sign a law the same in substance with that which he had vetoed. Indeed, this, along with other assumptions, prepared the way for the famous revolution of 1688. We Americans—Whig, Democrat, and all—are born with a monarch in our stomach, and it occasionally refuses to be confined there when any of us is elevated to gubernatorial or presiden-

tial authority.

Indeed, the English sovereigns are as much

strong nations like that of France almost within sight of it, and the belligerent spirit of Europe from times immemorial, early suggested to the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland the necessity of union between them, and of providing wooden walls, or floating navies, as bulwarks, in self-defence against foreign aggression and invasion. The healthfulness of the climate and the productiveness of its soil rapidly increased its population beyond the means of supply from the mere cultivation of the soil, and compelled them to devise other means of subsistence. The native ingenuity of their minds, their peculiar physical energy, and "necessity, the mother of invention," early led them to mining and manufacturing, first to supply those of their neighbors. As "practice makes perfect," they early excelled in these, as make these pretences, by way of a political device, to carry their mensure. They make their mensure. They make their appeal to the strongest passion, or use this threat as their strongest passion, or use making during her tour around the globe, will, of course, in due time be given to the world. "A small affair," she pertinently remarked, "would it have been for me to sail around the world, as many have done; it is my land journeys that renders of a physician, should each say to the other, Sir, your measures will destroy the patient, remonstrating against the theory it have been for me to sail around the world, as many have done; it is my land journeys that renders of a physician, should each say to the other, Sir, your measures will destroy the patient, remonstrating against the theory the patient, remonstrating against the theory the patient, remonstrating against the theory American Union is not appreciated by the citizens, or that it is likely to be dissolved.

zens, or that it is likely to be dissolved.

I was, however, much pleased to observe the increased amount of liberty of speech and freedom of debate, as I imagined, now enjoyed by the whole population of Great Britain, compared with what it was some forty years rgo. They seem to speak, argue, and write, as freely upon all political questions in Great Britain, as we of Virginia, or they of Ohio. The Queen, the Ministry, the measures of the Government, are everywhere as freely spoken of az they ought to be, or as we Americans think they ought to be. The only differences are, that there are not so many graduates in politics. that there are not so many graduates in politics, nor so many professional politicians in England as in the United States. Nor is there one newspaper read in England for every score read in the United States. But here I must, from circum-stances which I cannot control, break off in the midst of my reflections, to be resumed and prose-cuted in my next. You will perceive that I have not yet named the most objectionable and fatal ingredient in the English magna charta.

Correspondence of the New York Observer. A FEMALE LEDYARD IN PERSIA.

LETTER FROM THE REV. J. PERKINS. OROOMIAH, PERSIA, Aug. 3, 1848. A few evenings ago, a knock at the door of our mission premises was soon followed by the quick step of a native, who came to Dr. Wright with statement that there stood in the street a woman, who knew no language, and was entirely unattended, except by a Koordish muleteer. A moment afterward, another native came with the additional statement, "the lady is dressed in English clothes, and says, in your language, will won give me a little water?"

you give me a little water?"

Dr. Wright, whose curiosity and astonishmen Dr. Wright, whose curiosity and astonishment could hardly be otherwise than highly excited by the announcement of a lady in European costume, speaking English, in the street at night, and unattended, in this remote and barbarous land, where the appearance of a European man is a thing of very rare occurrence, soon had ocular proof of what his ears were so reluctant to admit—a bona fide European lady standing before him, having a letter from Mr. Stocking, an acquaintance of his at Mosul, which introduced us to Madame Pfeiffer, of Vienna, who had performed the circuit of the of Vienna, who had performed the circuit of the world, thus far, alone, and was now hastening to-

wards her home. Who, then, is Madame Pfeiffer? She is a German lady, fifty years old, of great intelligence and most perfect accomplishments, and to appearance thoroughly sane on every subject, unless it be her style of travelling, which is at least some-

what peculiar.

Madame Pfeiffer, leaving her husband and her two sons, (one of them an officer of Government and the other an artist,) about two years ago, started on her tour around the world. An aged gentleman of her acquaintance accompanied her for some time, but, finding that she was obliged to tect him instead of his protecting her, she left

him, and proceeded alone.
From Europe, Madame Pfeiffer went to Brazil, where she admired the brilliant flowers and the where she admired the brilliant flowers and the magnificent forests more than almost anything else that she has seen, and where she came very near being murdered by a black ruffian, who attempted to rob hgr. She still carries scars of the wounds then received, but states, with evident satisfaction, that she had cut off three of his fingers in self-defence, when several persons provientially came to her rescue.

She had intended to cross the Continent, from

Rio to the Pacific Ocean; but, finding things in too disordered a state to admit of it, she took passage in a sailing vessel at Rio, in which she doubled Cape Horn and went to Chili, and after a short stay at Valparaiso, she took passage in another vessel for Tahiti, where she made an agreeable visit, among the mementos of which she has Queen Pomaire's autograph. From Tahiti, our heroine traveller proceeded

From Tahiti, our heroine traveller proceeded to China, where she visited several of the points most accessible to foreigners, mingling socially with the missionaries there, whom she mentions familiarly by the name of Dr. Bridgeman, Dr. Ball, and Mr. Cutana, &c., the autograph of the last named in Chinese. One of the strongest impressions which she seems to have brought from the "Celestial Empire" is the immirent insecuity of tenimore at Canton.

rity of foreigners at Canton.

From China, Madame Pfeiffer went to Calcutta; and from that city travelled overland, across British India, to Bombay, passing through a great variety of incidents and adventures on the way, and holding much pleasant intercourse with Prot-estant missionaries, (although herself born and educated a Catholic,) at various sections of the dif-

ferent nations.

From Bombay Madame P. went in a steamer to From Bombay Madame P. went in a steamer to Bussorah; and thence in another steamer to Bagdad; and from Bagdad she travelled in company with a caravan up to Mosul, as a memento of which she has a sculptured figure of the human head, taken from the ruins of ancient Nineveh. From Mosul she crossed the formidable Koordish mountains to Oromiah, a caravan journey of twelve days, (but protracted in her case, by teding delays, to twenty days) in company with the statement of the statem

twelve days, (but protracted in her case, by tedious delays, to twenty days,) in compady with a Koordish muleteer, on a route of greater exposure, humanly speaking, than any other she has travelled, during her circuit of the world.

After a visit of one day with us, Madame Pfeiffer hastened on toward Tabreez, intending to go thence through Georgia to Tiflis, and thence across the Caucasus, through European Russia, to Vienna, hoping to reach her home about the first of November.

The adventurous circumstances of Madame The adventurous circumstances of Madame Pfeiffer, during many parts of her tour, invest it with the most romantic and thrilling interest. Think, for instance, in her passage across the wild Koordish mountains, of a savage Koord, pointing to the tassel on the Turkish fez (cap) she wore, to which he took a fancy, and demanding it of her by the significant gesture of drawing his hand across his throat—meaning, of course, "give me the tassel as you value your head," and she in turn repelling the demand by gesture, unable to speak to him a word orally, in any language he could understand. Through many such adventures she made her way safely to Oroomiah, carrying about her person a large sum of money, rying about her person a large sum of money, (by accidental necessity rather than choice,) over the wild regions of Koordistan, in a manner which seems to us truly marvellous. Her practical mot-to is, never betray fear; and to her adherence to that, she expresses herself as greatly indebted for

her success in travelling.

On the road, Madame Pfeiffer in these regions On the road, Madame Pfeiffer in these regions wears the large veil, concealing most of the person, which is commonly worn here by native females, when they go abroad, and rides astride, as they also ride, but her other garments (with the exception of the Turkish cap above named) are sufficiently European in appearance to distinguish her from natives. Her language, on the war in these lands is wholly the language of guish her from natives. Her ianguage, on the way in these lands, is wholly the language of signs, indicated by necessity, and which she seems often to have made very expressive. On the last day's ride, before reaching Oroomiah, for instance, the stage being two ordinary stages, and the muleteer at one time proposing to halt till the next day, she would rest her head upon her hand, as emblementical of sleep and repeat Oroomiah: as emblematical of sleep, and repeat Oroomiah; and when the muleteer, from regard to his tired horses, still insisted on halting, she added tears to the gesture; and the obstinate Koord's heart, according to his own statement, was then irresistibly subdued—so much so that he went promptly

ibly subdued—so much so that he went promptly and cheerfully.

Her helplessness and dependence, on well-known principles, did much, doubtless, at once to win for her kindness among the bloody Koords, and ward off danger. Madame P. has, however, intrinsic elements of a good traveller. Though she had ridden on the day she reached Oroomiah, almost incessantly from 1 o'clock A. M. till eight o'clock P. M., at the wearisome rate of a caravan, over a dry, hot, dusty region, a distance of near 60 miles, still on her arrival she seemed little tired—was buoyant and cheerful as a lark, (which is probably her habitual temperament,) and was quite buyant and cheerful as a lark, (which is probably her habitual temperament.) and was quite ready, the next day, (the only day she stopped with us.) to take a pleasure ride on Mount Seir.

Madame Pfeiffer occupies but a single horse on the rjourney, her small trunk being alung on one side of the animal, and her scanty bed on the other and she riding between them. Her fare on the road, moreover, is extremely simple—consisting of little more than bread and milk—a regimen not more convenient to the traveller, on the score of economy, than conducive, as she says, to her health, and certainly to her security. To those who may be curious in regard to the expenses of her tour round the world, I may repeat her statement, that she had expended, when here, just about \$1,000.

A passion for travel is the ruling motive that carries Madame Pfeiffer so cheerfully and courageously, through her manifold hardships and perils. She, however, has minor objects, makes large collections of insects and flowers. She is already an author of some celebrity, having published a work on Iceland, and another on Syria and the

A BLACK REPRESENTATIVE.—At the sitting of the National Assembly of France, on Friday last, a considerable movement took place in the Chamber, in consequence of the appearance of M. Mazuline, whose admission was lately pronounced for the colony of Martinique. The Representative, who is of the very blackest hue, walked up to the extreme end of the Chamber, and took his seat immediately under the clock. His features were then visible, and presented to view the true negro type. The movement through the Chamber continued to increase, and arrived at its highest pitch when the new comer coolly drew out an eye-glass. when the new comer coolly drew out an eye-glass, and proceeded to leisurely examine the different parts of the Assembly. It was some moments before the President could procure sufficient attention to allow the discussion on the constitution

THE MEANING, AT LAST .- The New York Post, a leading Democratic Journal, says: "Cass signified, in Raleigh's time, to annul, to quash, to defeat. The word is now obsolete, or at least has changed its meaning to a passive signification— to be defeated, quashed, annulled."

A GREAT TRIUMPH! HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT Is the only remedy that can be relied on for the permanent cure of Spasmodic Contractions, Irritation of the Nerves Nervous or Sick Headnache, Nervous Tremors, Neuralgic Af-fections, General Debility, Deficiency of Nervous and Physi-cal Energy, and all Nervous Disorders, including the most readful of all diseases that ever affect the human race, EPILEPTIC FITS, OR FALLING SICK-

NESS, NESS, Iysterical Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, &c., Dr. Hart would mpress it upon the minds of the afflicted, that the Vegetable ixtract is the only remedy ever discovered that can be relied in for the permanent cure of this most dreadful of all discases. As its tendency is to insanity, madness, and death, THE MOST SKILFUL PHYSICIANS of Europe, as well as those of our own country, have pro-nounced Epilepsy incurable. And it has been so considered by many, until this most important of all discoveries wa-made by Dr. S. Hart, nearly sixteen years since, during which time it has been performing some of the most

REMARKABLE CURES upon record, and has acquired a reputation which time alone can efface. Physicians of undoubted skill and experience ministers of various denominations, as well as hundreds of our eminent citizens, all unite in recommending the use of this truly valuable medicine, to their patients, charge, and friends, who are afflicted, as the only remedy. WE QUOTE THE LANGUAGE

used by those who have been cured by this valuable medi-cine. One says: "I have suffered beyond my power of de-scription, but now I rejoice in being fully restored to health and happiness." Another says: "I thank God that I am a well man. I also feel it my duty to proclaim it to the ends of the earth, that those similarly afflicted may find relief." An-

AN EMINENT LAWYER, AN EMINENT LAWYER, and well known in this city, says: "My son has been afflicted for years with Epilepsy, but is now enjoying good health, from the Vegetable Extract. Its fame," says he, "should and ought to be sounded to the ends of the earth." Another says: "Language is entirely inadequate to express my gratitude to Dr. Hart. for having been the means, under the blessing of God, of restoring me to the enjoyment of good health, after having been afflicted with Epilepsy in its worst forms for more than twenty-three years; and my morning and evening oblation of praise and thanksgiving shall continue to ascend to that God who has afflicted but to make me whole."

tinue to ascend to that God who has afflicted but to make me whole."

Mrs. J. Bradley, 115 Orchard street, New York, states that she has been subject to fits for many years, and has been restored to perfect health, after every other means had failed, by the use of the Vegetable Extract.

Dr. Charles A. Brown, of Dover Russell county, Alabama, who is one of the best physicians in the State, says that he has been much benefited by the use of the Vegetable Extract, and that he unhesitatingly prescribes it in every case of Epilepsy which comes under his knowledge.

Curtis G. Mayberry, Baq, formerly postmaster at Lime Mills, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, now living in Eric county, Pennsylvania, states that for many years past he has been sorely afflicted with Fits, and he is now happy to state that a persevering use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract has restored him to sound health, being entirely freed from that worst of all diseases.

restored him to sound nearth, being entirely freed from that worst of all diseases.

Judge Randall, No. —, Henry street, New York, having used the Vegetable Extract successfully in his family, highly reformmends it to all persons who are afflicted with Fits.

Mr. Stephen K. Pratt, corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, New York, states that Mr. Charles H. Boughten and the family has been as a strated a filling. with Epileptic Fits, for many years, that he was obliged to relinquish his business. Having used Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract, (says Mr. Pratt,) he was soon restored to perfect health, and left this city for the State of Ohio, to resume his

business.

Rev. Mr. Smith, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Spotswood New Jersey, who has been afflicted with Epileptic Fits for more than forty years, states that he has used Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract, and his health has been so much improved that he hopes, by Divine blessing, to have no more Fits. EPILEPTIC FITS

EPILEPTIC FITS

For twenty-seven years and six months, cured by the use of this truly wonderful medicine.

Read the following remarkable case of the son of William Secore, Esq., of Philadelphia, afficited with Epileptic Fits twenty-seven years and six months. After travelling through England, Scotland, Germany, and France, consulting the most eminent physicians, and expending, for medicine, medical treatment and advice, three thousand dollars, returned with his son to this country in November last, without receiving any benefit whatever, and was cured by using

HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT. I have spent over three thousand dollars for medicine and medical attendance. I was advised to take a tour to Europe with him, which I did. I first visited England; I consulted the mest eminent physicians there, in respect to his case. They examined him, and prescribed accordingly. I remained there three months, without perceiving any change for the better, which cost me about two hundred and fifty dollars, pocketed by the physicians; and the most that I received was their opinion that my son's case was hopeless, and POSITIVELY INCURABLE.

PUSITIVELY INCURABLE.

I accordingly left England, travelled through Scotland, Germany, and France, and returned home in the month of November last, with my son as far from being cured as when left. I saw your a vivertisement in one of the New York papers, and concluded to try Hart's Vegetable Extract, seeing your statements and certificates of so many cures, some of twenty and thirty years' standing; and I can assure you I am not sorry I did so, as by the use of Hart's Vegetable Extract alone he was restored to PERFECT HEALTH.

PERFECT HEALTH.

His reason, which was so far yone as to unfit him for business, is entirely restored, with the prospect now before him of life, health, and usefulness. He is now twenty-eight years of age, and twenty-seven years and six months of this time has been afflicted with this most dreadful of diseases, but, thank God, is now enjoying good health.

Now, sir, faith without works I don't believe in. To say I shall be ever gratefol to you is one thing; and as I here enclose you one hundred dollars, I have no doubt but you will think this another and quite a different thing. The debt of gratitude I still owe you; but please accept this amount, as interest on the debt in advance. Yours, very respectfully, WILLIAM SECORE. THE TIME IS NOT FAR DISTANT,

when thousands who are now trembling under the hand of this dreadful disease, and fearing that every attack may prove fatal, will find permanent relief, and be restored to new life, by using this celebrated medicine. OVER ONE THOUSAND CERTIFICATES have been received, in testimony of the beneficial results pro-duced by the use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract.

Prepared by S. HART, M. D., New York. G: Frepared by S. HARI, M. D., New York.

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seum of Foreign Literature, (which was favorably received by the public for twenty years,) but as it is twice as large nd appears so often, we not only give spirit and freshness to it by many things which were excluded by a month's delay, but, while thus extending our scope and gathering a greater and substantial part of our literary; historical, and politica harvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the American reader.

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Aug. 26.

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Wilmington, Del , 9th mo. 20th, 1848. Sept. 21.—3t* LAW OFFICE, CINCINNATI.

BIRNEY & SHIELDS, Attorneys at Law, corner of Main and Court streets, Unclimati.

JAMES BIRNEY, Notary Public and Commissioner to take acknowledgments of deeds and depositions for the States of Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Michigan, New Hampshire, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, New York, and Arkansas. Jan. 6.—tf

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